Lake Superior Provincial Park

Preliminary Management Plan

July 1992

Parc provincial du lac Supérieur

Plan de gestion préliminaire

Juillet 1992

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministère des Richesses naturelles

93-01607/

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Invitation to Participate

I am pleased to present the Lake Superior Provincial Park Preliminary Management Plan for your review and comment.

This document represents Phase III in the review of the 1979 Park Master Plan. During Phase I and II, two tabloids were released, *Background Information and Issues, June 1988* and *Issues and Policy Options, August, 1989*. A summary of the 519 comments received during Phase II is included in this document. Phase III, the *Preliminary Management Plan* (this phase) is the last opportunity for public input prior to release of the final Management Plan. This document presents recommended resolutions to issues identified during the Plan Review.

Lake Superior Provincial Park is one of the gems of our Provincial Parks system. The park encompasses some of the most rugged and spectacular landscape in Ontario. This document outlines how the park will be managed to fulfill its objectives for protection, recreation, heritage appreciation, and tourism.

I hope you will take this opportunity to participate in the Lake Superior Provincial Park Plan Review. Your input will assist us in the preparation of the final Management Plan which will set the course for park management and development.

Gary Babcock
Park Superintendent
Lake Superior Provincial Park

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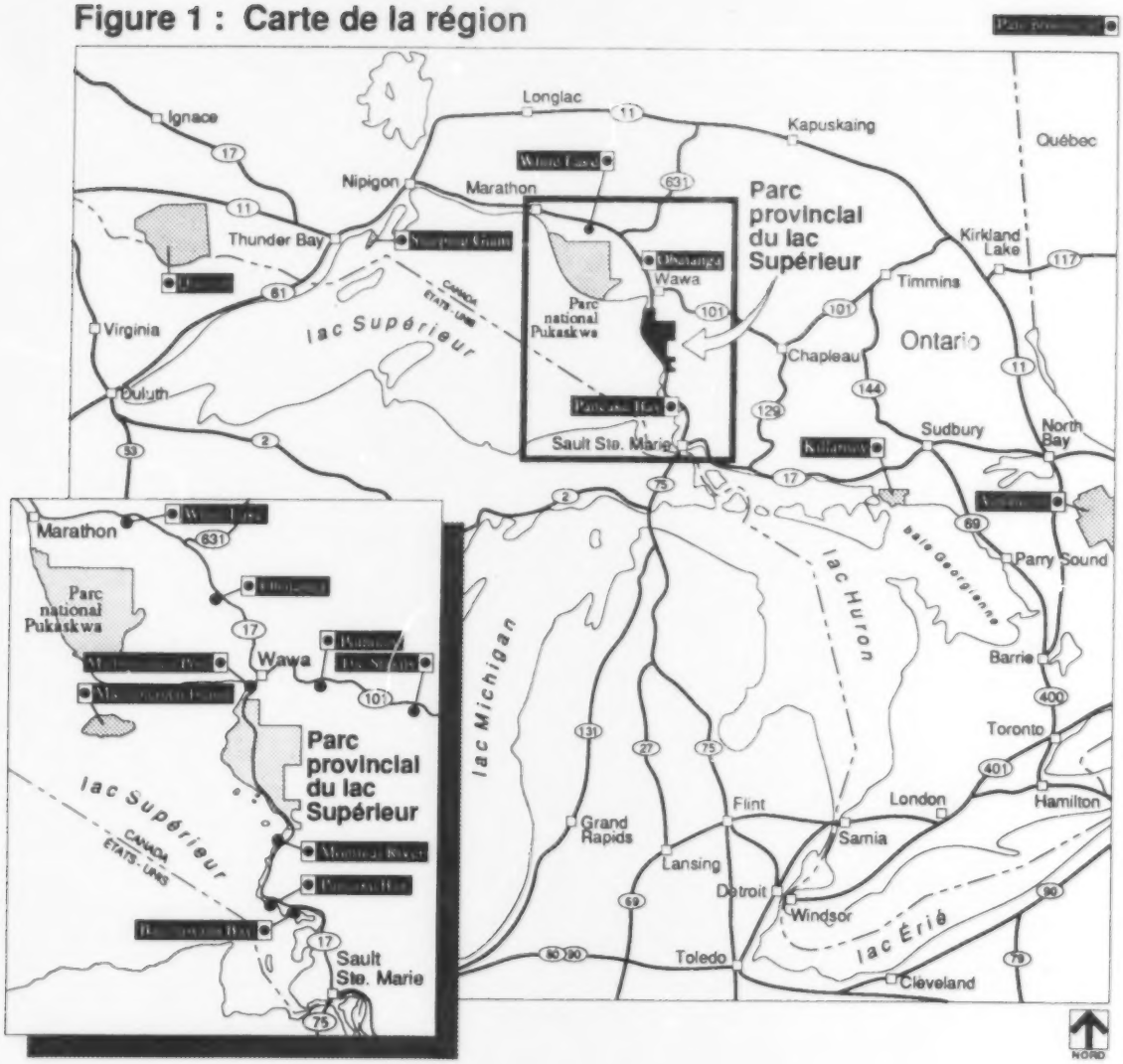


BUT DU PLAN DE GESTION

Le plan de gestion d'un parc provincial, anciennement plan directeur, est un document qui établit les politiques de gestion et d'aménagement des ressources et des installations du parc en question, pour assurer la réalisation des objectifs de ce dernier. Le plan de gestion qui régit actuellement le parc provincial du lac Supérieur a été adopté en 1979.

Afin d'assurer que les plans de gestion des parcs provinciaux répondent aux besoins actuels en matière de ressources et d'activités récréatives, on effectue une étude des plans tous les dix ans, ou selon les besoins.

Ainsi, le 1er avril 1988, on a entrepris l'étude du plan directeur de 1979. Cette étude comporte quatre étapes : Étape I : Renseignements généraux et problèmes; Étape II : Problèmes et solutions possibles; Étape III : Plan de gestion préliminaire (*étape en cours*); Étape IV : Plan de gestion approuvé. Au cours des trois premières étapes, on recueille les commentaires de la population. Les particuliers, les entreprises et les organismes intéressés sont invités à participer.

Le présent document, le Plan de gestion préliminaire, constitue la dernière occasion pour la population de participer à l'étude. Vous trouverez une feuille de commentaires à la page 41. Les commentaires seront acceptés jusqu'au **30 septembre 1992.** Le Plan de gestion approuvé devrait être rendu public le 30 janvier 1993.

Le plan de gestion du parc provincial du lac Supérieur de 1993 remplacera le plan directeur du parc provincial du lac Supérieur de 1979. Ce dernier servira de document de renseignements généraux, comme tous les documents et le matériel qui ont été recueillis ou préparés avant la rédaction du présent plan de gestion.

ZONE COUVERTE PAR LE PLAN

Le parc provincial du lac Supérieur est un parc naturel d'une superficie de 155 659 hectares, situé sur la rive est très accidentée du lac Supérieur. Le parc a été établi en 1944, à la suite d'un décret visant à protéger une vaste partie des berges du lac Supérieur entre Sault Ste. Marie et Wawa.

Le parc est situé à 130 km au nord-est de Sault Ste. Marie, dont la population est de 81 000 habitants. La plupart des visiteurs du parc l'utilisent comme halte dans le cadre d'un voyage à travers le Canada ou autour du lac Supérieur. Les principales activités récréatives du parc sont la randonnée pédestre, le camping, la pêche, le canotage et les pique-niques.

Le parc est délimité par les eaux du lac Supérieur à l'ouest, par le chemin de fer Algoma Central (ou des terres appartenant à ce chemin de fer) à l'est, par la partie nord (à l'est de la route 17) du canton de Peever au sud, et par les parties sud des cantons de Rabazo et Dulhut au nord (voir la carte de zonage dans l'encart). Il y a un certain nombre de terres privées à l'intérieur du parc, et le plan de gestion ne régit pas les utilisations actuelles ou futures de ces terres. Ces dernières seront achetées par le gouvernement si les propriétaires y consentent et que les fonds nécessaires sont disponibles.

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles ajoutera au parc la partie nord-ouest du canton de Peever, qui est située à l'ouest de la route 17. Cette terre de la Couronne de 1 614 hectares comporte des caractéristiques importantes en ce qui a trait aux loisirs, aux sciences de la terre et aux sciences de la vie. À noter que la

région connue sous le nom de Beaver Rock fait partie de cette parcelle de terre. Lorsque le secteur sera ajouté au parc, on recommande qu'il soit zoné tel qu'indiqué sur la carte de zonage (voir l'encart).

BUT GLOBAL ET OBJECTIFS DU PARC

Le parc provincial du lac Supérieur est désigné comme un parc naturel, une des six catégories de parc provincial en Ontario.

Les parcs naturels sont des régions qui regroupent des terres et des cours d'eau qui ont un intérêt récréatif, historique ou naturel particulier, et qui présentent des paysages divers et attrayants. Bien que les parcs naturels comportent parfois des zones de loisirs aménagées, ils ont d'abord et avant tout été établis en raison de leurs milieux naturels riches et variés. Les activités récréatives sont basées sur l'interaction des visiteurs avec le milieu naturel et l'appréciation des ressources naturelles et culturelles du parc. Elles vont des voyages dans l'arrière-pays et du camping sauvage dans les zones isolées, aux activités de jour dans les zones de loisirs et les terrains de camping accessibles par la route. Les parcs naturels donnent à bon nombre d'Ontariens l'occasion de profiter de l'immensité et de la tranquillité des régions sauvages de l'Ontario. Le but global du parc provincial du lac Supérieur est :

Offrir une variété de possibilités récréatives et protéger des milieux naturels, culturels et récréatifs d'importance provinciale.

Les objectifs du parc provincial du lac Supérieur sont :

Protection :
Protéger les milieux naturels d'importance provinciale du parc du lac Supérieur.

Loisirs :
Offrir aux visiteurs du parc provincial du lac Supérieur les possibilités récréatives suivantes : activités de jour, terrains de camping aménagés, voyages dans l'arrière-pays et camping sauvage.

Appréciation du patrimoine :
Offrir aux visiteurs la possibilité d'explorer et d'apprécier, eux-mêmes ou avec l'aide d'un guide, le patrimoine naturel et culturel de la région de la côte est du lac Supérieur. Le thème du parc est : «L'être humain découvre un milieu sauvage au relief accidenté.»

Tourisme :
Offrir aux Ontariens et aux touristes la possibilité de découvrir les milieux culturels et naturels de la côte est du lac Supérieur.

ZONAGE

Pour réaliser les objectifs du parc provincial du lac Supérieur, les terres et les eaux du parc sont zonées selon qu'elles possèdent des ressources qu'il est important de protéger et des possibilités comme zones de loisirs dans un parc naturel. Ces zones figurent sur la carte de zonage (voir l'encart). Des politiques pour la protection, l'aménagement et la gestion des ressources sont établies dans chacune des zones. Les activités permises dans chacune des zones sont indiquées au tableau 1 (page 30).

Zones d'aménagement

C'est dans les zones d'aménagement que se trouvent les emplacements de camping accessibles par la route et les principales installations pour les activités de jour. Parmi les types d'aménagement permis dans ces zones, notons les sentiers, les chemins, les toilettes, les structures de contrôle de l'accès et les centres d'accueil des visiteurs.

Zones d'accès

Les zones d'accès servent d'aire de rassemblement et de point d'entrée à l'arrière-pays du parc et aux eaux du lac Supérieur pour les activités récréatives et éducatives écologiques. À l'exception du chemin Sand River, tous les chemins secondaires du parc (A3, A4, A5, A7 et A8) et leur emprise déboisée doivent mesurer 30 mètres de large au plus. Cette consigne ne touche pas les aires de stationnement et les installations pour l'inscription et l'information des visiteurs. La largeur maximale du chemin Sand River (A6) sera de 90 mètres. À noter que les eaux côtières du lac Supérieur sont aussi considérées comme une zone d'accès.

Zones sauvages

Les zones sauvages sont des régions qui protègent des ressources naturelles ou culturelles d'importance, et qui se prêtent aux activités récréatives en milieu sauvage. Elles englobent les terres riveraines et intérieures du parc provincial du lac Supérieur. L'aménagement de ces zones est limité à des emplacements pour le camping sauvage, des portages, des sentiers et des panneaux indicateurs.

Réserves naturelles

Les réserves naturelles du parc provincial du lac Supérieur présentent des caractéristiques importantes en ce qui a trait aux sciences de la terre et aux sciences de la vie; elles doivent être gérées différemment des zones adjacentes afin de protéger ces caractéristiques.

Les *politiques de gestion et de planification du parc provincial* interdisent l'établissement d'emplacements de camping dans les réserves naturelles. Les emplacements de camping sauvage seront donc considérés comme des installations non réglementaires dans ces sections du parc, car le camping sauvage est permis dans les réserves naturelles. En effet, comme les réserves naturelles sont traversées par des sentiers de randonnée et des parcours de canotage, il est nécessaire d'établir des emplacements de camping pour accommoder les visiteurs (par ex. : dans les zones NR2, NR3, NR6 et NR7 le long du sentier Coastal). Ainsi, les emplacements de camping sauvage continueront d'être autorisés dans les réserves naturelles, pourvu qu'ils ne compromettent pas les ressources qu'on a voulu protéger en établissant ces zones. On aménagera aussi des sentiers, des portages et des panneaux indicateurs au besoin. De plus, si cela semble approprié, on permettra des petites installations d'interprétation et des installations temporaires pour la gestion ou les travaux de recherche approuvés.

Zones naturelles

Les zones naturelles sont des milieux d'une haute qualité naturelle, où un minimum d'aménagement suffit à permettre la tenue d'activités récréatives écologiques. Dans ces zones, l'aménagement sera limité à des emplacements de camping sauvage, des portages, des sentiers, des panneaux indicateurs et des installations d'interprétation minimales. Les zones naturelles insulaires demeureront non aménagées.

Zones historiques

Les zones historiques sont des secteurs qui présentent des caractéristiques historiques d'importance du parc provincial du lac Supérieur. L'aménagement de ces zones sera limité à des sentiers, des panneaux indicateurs et, si cela semble approprié, des installations pour l'interprétation des caractéristiques historiques.

PROBLÈMES ET POLITIQUES DE GESTION DU PARC

De nombreux problèmes ont pu être examinés au cours des deux premières étapes de l'étude du plan de gestion. En tout, on a reçu 519 commentaires concernant l'étape II (Problèmes et solutions possibles) de l'étude du plan directeur. À noter que l'on peut encore se procurer des exemplaires des tabloïdes des étapes I et II (en anglais seulement) en communiquant avec le ministère des Richesses naturelles, C.P. 1160, Wawa (Ontario) P0S 1K0 (voir la feuille de commentaires à la page 41).

Voici les solutions proposées pour régler les principaux problèmes que l'on trouve dans le parc :

POLITIQUES DE GESTION DES RESSOURCES

Gestion du bois

L'étude du plan de gestion du bois du parc provincial du lac Supérieur a été complétée au cours de l'étape II. À la suite de cette étude, on a décidé de suspendre la coupe du bois dans le parc provincial du lac Supérieur. Cette décision est issue des commentaires de la population obtenus au cours des étapes I et II, et des conclusions du *document publié en juillet 1989 sur la gestion du bois dans le parc provincial du lac Supérieur*. Un sommaire de ce document figure dans le tabloïde de l'étape II. On tente actuellement de trouver d'autres sources d'approvisionnement en bois à l'extérieur du parc du lac Supérieur pour les deux principales compagnies forestières touchées.

Zonage

À la suite de la décision de suspendre la coupe du bois dans le parc provincial du lac Supérieur, on propose que les zones de loisirs/d'utilisation du parc soient converties en zones naturelles. Il faudra toutefois faire davantage de recherches avant d'approuver cette proposition, car certaines caractéristiques naturelles ou culturelles de ces zones pourraient entraîner l'adoption d'un zonage différent (réserves naturelles, zones sauvages, zones historiques, etc.).

Les changements de frontière mineurs apportés au plan initial de zonage du parc (1979) reflètent les renseignements issus de l'inventaire des sciences de la vie de 1988. On propose aussi d'autres changements pour mieux refléter les activités ou les aménagements de certaines zones. Voici une description de ces changements :

Zone d'aménagement du lac Rabbit Blanket (D2) :
La portion ouest de la zone D2 sera incorporée à la zone sauvage de la zone riveraine (W1) afin de protéger les terres humides situées près du chenal du lac Rabbit Blanket. Malgré cette réduction de superficie, la zone D2 offre encore amplement d'espace pour l'aménagement d'un terrain de camping, si cela s'avérait nécessaire dans l'avenir.

Zone d'aménagement de la baie Agawa (D7) :
Afin de mieux refléter l'aire d'aménagement, la zone d'aménagement D7 sera amputée de la portion qui s'étend à l'est de la route 17 et au sud du chemin Frater. Cette section sera rattachée à la zone naturelle du lac Lost (NE7).

Zone d'accès du chemin Gargantua (A5) :
Le chemin Gargantua relie la route 17 à une aire de stationnement située près du lac Supérieur. Le secteur situé au nord-ouest de l'aire de stationnement (qui faisait auparavant

partie de A5) sera incorporé à la zone sauvage de la zone riveraine (W1) pour protéger la flore qui pousse sur le littoral du lac et la nature sauvage du port Gargantua. La portion qui est au sud de l'aire de stationnement a été rattachée à la zone naturelle Gargantua (NE3). Grâce à ces changements, la zone d'accès du chemin Gargantua est mieux adaptée aux besoins d'accès au lac Supérieur et au sentier Coastal. Les parties qui ont été amputées de cette zone sont désormais accessibles à pied seulement.

Zone d'accès du chemin Sand River (A6) :
Cette zone d'accès a été agrandie. Elle englobera désormais le chemin d'accès forestier Sand River qui traverse le canton de Goodwillie. Ce changement est rendu nécessaire par la transformation des zones de loisirs/d'utilisation en zones naturelles. On permettra aux compagnies forestières de continuer à utiliser le chemin Sand River pour le transport du bois provenant des secteurs situés à l'est du parc (voir la section sur les routes à la page xii). Le premier tronçon de 1,9 km est la seule partie de ce chemin qui est accessible au public.

Réserve naturelle O'Connor (NR18) :
La limite nord de la réserve naturelle NR18 a été déplacée de façon qu'elle englobe une tourbière où poussent deux plantes d'importance régionale.

Zone d'aménagement du corridor de la route 17 (D8) :
L'emprise de la route 17 relève de la compétence du ministère des Transports de l'Ontario et ne fait pas partie du parc. La portion de 180 mètres au-delà de l'emprise déboisée fait partie du parc et sera considérée comme une zone d'aménagement. Ce zonage permettra l'amélioration des lignes de transport d'électricité, la construction de kiosques d'information et l'aménagement d'aires de stationnement et de zones d'arrêt provisoire le long de la route.

Une fois que la partie nord-ouest du canton de Peever sera ajoutée au parc, elle sera zonée tel qu'indiqué sur la carte de zonage (voir l'encart). Cette parcelle de terre englobe une section appelée Beaver Rock, où une auberge touristique fut exploitée à partir de 1921. En 1972, le ministère des Richesses naturelles acheta le site et y exploita un camp de Jeunes forestiers entre 1977 et 1988. L'incorporation de cette zone au territoire du parc permettra de transformer le site de Beaver Rock en centre d'apprentissage sur l'environnement, en centre de loisirs ou en camp de Brigadiers de la forêt. Le ministère discutera des options avec les collectivités de la région. Les installations existantes devront être rénovées.

Gestion des agrégats (gravier)

Des agrégats pourront être mis à la disposition du ministère des Transports ou du ministère des Richesses naturelles à l'intérieur des 180 mètres de la zone d'aménagement du corridor de la route 17 (D8), de chaque côté de l'emprise de route. Des directives d'extraction du gravier et de réhabilitation du site seront élaborées pour minimiser les perturbations tout en fournissant des sources d'agrégats nécessaires à l'amélioration et à l'entretien de la route 17 et du chemin du parc.

La *Loi sur les ressources en agrégats* (1989) stipule que tous les puits de gravier abandonnés doivent être remis en valeur. Un plan de gestion des ressources en agrégats sera dressé pour le parc.

Une politique de gestion des ressources en agrégats pour les parcs provinciaux est présentement envisagée. Cette politique donne les grandes lignes d'un processus d'approbation visant l'utilisation des agrégats dans les parcs. La politique pourra être

adoptée avant que le plan de gestion final du parc provincial du lac Supérieur soit approuvé.

Aliénation des terres

Il y a plusieurs terres privées qui sont situées à l'intérieur du parc, mais qui n'en font pas partie. Ces terres seront achetées par le gouvernement lorsqu'il disposera des fonds nécessaires et que les propriétaires consentiront à vendre leurs propriétés. À noter que le plan de gestion ne régit pas les utilisations actuelles ou futures des terres privées situées dans le parc.

Gestion de la faune et des pêches

Piégeage commercial :
À la suite de l'adoption des principes directeurs du ministère des Richesses naturelles de 1988, le piégeage commercial sera progressivement interdit dans les parcs provinciaux de l'Ontario, sauf pour les Indiens de plein droit. Les permis des trappeurs autorisés seront graduellement éliminés d'ici l'an 2010, ou avant, si le trappeur cesse d'entretenir sa ligne. Les lignes de piégeage ne sont pas transférables, sauf à des Indiens de plein droit. Le piégeage des animaux nuisibles, comme le castor, sera permis sous la supervision du ministère des Richesses naturelles, s'il devient nécessaire à la protection des installations du parc (les routes par exemple).

Utilisation des chemins à accès réglementé par les trappeurs :
Pendant les deux semaines qui précèdent et qui suivent la saison de piégeage, les trappeurs ayant des lignes de piégeage à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur du parc pourront emprunter les chemins à accès réglementé, comme le chemin Sand River, pour desservir leurs lignes de piégeage. Cette pratique est conforme aux modalités des pêches et de la faune pour les trappeurs qui utilisent des cabanes sur des terres de la Couronne. Lorsque les lignes de piégeage auront été complètement éliminées du parc, l'utilisation des chemins à accès réglementé par les trappeurs ayant des lignes de piégeage à l'extérieur du parc sera interdite.

Empoissonnement :
Il se peut que l'on entreprenne des programmes d'empoissonnement pour accroître les possibilités de pêche dans le parc. On ensemencera de l'omble de fontaine et du touladi indigènes dans les étendues d'eau appropriées. Les lacs où les espèces indigènes ne peuvent rivaliser avec des espèces étrangères accidentellement implantées, comme la perchaude, ont été ensemencés de truite moulac. La truite moulac est une espèce hybride, provenant d'un croisement d'omble de fontaine et de touladi, qui peut mieux rivaliser avec la perchaude que le touladi. L'ensemencement de truites moulacs pourra se poursuivre dans les lacs qui abritent déjà cette espèce de poisson. Le lac Supérieur et ses affluents seront ensemencés de truite arc-en-ciel. À l'exception de la truite moulac, aucune autre espèce étrangère ne sera introduite dans les eaux intérieures du parc.

Gestion des pêches :
Afin de maintenir la qualité des ressources de pêche du parc provincial du lac Supérieur, on a mis en place des règlements spéciaux pour les lacs Mijinemungshing et Maquon. Dans le lac Maquon, la limite de prise sera de deux ombles de fontaine, une mesurant plus de 40 cm et une mesurant moins de 40 cm. Dans le lac Mijinemungshing, elle sera de deux touladis, un mesurant plus de 40 cm et un mesurant moins de 40 cm.

Pêche commerciale :
La pêche commerciale est permise dans les eaux du lac Supérieur à l'intérieur des limites du parc (à 1,6 km de la rive). Les règlements

de la pêche de l'Ontario stipulent que la pêche commerciale est interdite à moins de 1 000 mètres de l'embouchure d'une rivière se déversant dans le lac Supérieur. De plus, la pêche commerciale ordinaire et la pêche commerciale au poisson d'appât sont interdites dans les eaux intérieures du parc provincial du lac Supérieur.

POLITIQUES D'EXPLOITATION

Une stratégie d'exploitation du parc sera élaborée pour fournir au personnel les renseignements nécessaires à l'exploitation quotidienne du parc. Les dispositions de la stratégie seront conformes aux normes approuvées d'exploitation des parcs provinciaux de l'Ontario. Elles seront revues tous les ans et mises à jour si cela s'avère nécessaire.

Gestion des activités de loisirs

Utilisation hors saison :
Selon les normes d'exploitation actuelles, le parc provincial du lac Supérieur est ouvert du premier vendredi de mai au dernier dimanche d'octobre. Toutefois, les activités récréatives de jour sont permises à l'année longue. Pendant la saison morte, les terrains de camping sont fermés et clôturés, et aucun service n'est offert dans le parc. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas d'installations de camping d'hiver dans l'arrière-pays, les gens qui désirent y camper pendant la saison morte peuvent le faire à leurs propres risques. À noter que tous les règlements, comme les interdictions d'apporter des boîtes de conserve et des bouteilles et d'utiliser des poissons d'appât vivants, demeurent en vigueur à l'année longue.

Parcours de canotage :
Le parc compte actuellement sept parcours de canotage entretenus, dont la longueur varie de 3 à 56 km. Bien qu'il reste peu de possibilités quant à la création d'autres parcours, il se peut que l'on en ajoute d'autres, tout dépendant de l'achalandage des parcours actuels et de la faisabilité des nouveaux parcours. On fera un inventaire des ressources et une évaluation de l'impact des changements avant d'aménager des nouveaux parcours.

Gestion du camping sauvage (dans l'arrière-pays) :
Dans le parc provincial du lac Supérieur, on met l'accent sur l'utilisation écologique en matière de camping sauvage. Dans les secteurs relativement achalandés, comme le lac Mijinemungshing, la rivière Sand et la zone Gargantua, les installations seront améliorées. Parmi ces travaux de remise en valeur, notons l'aménagement de nouveaux emplacements, l'amélioration des points d'accès et des panneaux indicateurs, et l'installation de toilettes extérieures rudimentaires.

La pratique du camping sauvage est limitée à certains emplacements désignés du parc et nécessite l'obtention d'un permis. Les visiteurs qui partent en camping sauvage doivent rapporter avec eux toutes les ordures qui ne peuvent être brûlées. En 1983, on a adopté un règlement qui interdit d'apporter des bouteilles et des boîtes de conserve. Ce règlement interdit en effet l'utilisation, dans l'arrière-pays du parc, de récipients alimentaires jetables qui ne peuvent être brûlés. Le nombre de campeurs par emplacement de camping sauvage est limité à neuf. Si cela s'avère nécessaire, il se peut qu'on instaure des quotas qui limiteront le nombre de groupes acceptés dans un emplacement particulier à certaines périodes de l'année, de façon à prévenir la surutilisation de certains secteurs. Bien qu'ils ne soient pas réglementaires, les emplacements de camping sauvage continueront à être permis autour du lac Mijinemungshing, de façon que les

groupes de scouts ou de guides puissent s'adonner au camping sauvage.

Chasse :
Au parc provincial du lac Supérieur, la chasse à l'orignal, à la gélinotte et au lièvre d'Amérique est permise dans un secteur désigné à l'est de la route 17. Conformément aux politiques sur les parcs provinciaux de l'Ontario, la chasse est interdite dans les zones sauvages et les réserves naturelles du parc. Dans la mesure du possible, les zones de chasse sont délimitées par des caractéristiques topographiques. Sinon, elles sont délimitées par les limites des cantons. Comme on peut le voir à la figure 3 (page 22), la zone de chasse du parc représente environ 20 pour 100 de son assise territoriale. Certains secteurs de la zone de chasse peuvent être fermés temporairement ou en permanence pour permettre la tenue d'activités de recherche ou de gestion de la faune. Les règlements de chasse du ministère des Richesses naturelles seront en vigueur.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, les chasseurs ont en moyenne récolté entre 20 et 25 orignaux par année dans le parc. Ces données sont issues de l'ancienne zone de chasse. La superficie de la nouvelle zone de chasse correspond à environ 43 pour 100 de celle de l'ancienne zone.

Ski de fond et raquettes :
En général, les sentiers de randonnée seront accessibles pour l'utilisation hivernale non mécanique. Dans le passé, la demande était insuffisante pour justifier l'entretien de pistes de ski de fond, mais si la demande s'accentue, on entretiendra des pistes dans les zones d'aménagement, les zones d'accès et les zones naturelles.

Un club de la région a exprimé son intention de faire l'entretien de pistes de ski de fond dans le parc. Le surintendant du parc pourra désigner un tel secteur sur une route existante du parc, pourvu que le club en question assume les coûts liés à la responsabilité civile, à l'entretien des pistes, à l'installation de panneaux indicateurs et autres. Évidemment, on tiendrait compte des directives sur l'aménagement du parc pour désigner un tel secteur. L'entretien des pistes de ski de fond serait restreint aux zones d'aménagement, aux zones d'accès et aux zones naturelles. L'emploi de véhicules motorisés sur neige serait permis pour l'entretien des pistes seulement.

Véhicules motorisés sur neige :
L'utilisation de véhicules motorisés sur neige est permise sur le chemin Frater pour permettre l'accès à la gare Frater du chemin de fer Algoma Central. Les véhicules motorisés sur neige doivent circuler sur l'emprise déboisée, uniquement lorsque le chemin est impraticable (enneigé et non dégagé). L'emploi de véhicules motorisés sur neige sera permis pour l'entretien de pistes de ski de fond dans les secteurs désignés par le surintendant du parc.

Vélo tout terrain :
Actuellement, la promenade en vélo tout terrain est limitée aux chemins désignés pour l'emploi de véhicules motorisés. Si la demande le dicte et que les fonds sont disponibles, le surintendant du parc pourra désigner et aménager des chemins existants ou des sentiers convenant à la promenade en vélo tout terrain. La désignation d'un tel secteur tiendrait compte du zonage du parc et des activités autorisées dans les diverses zones, tel que prescrit par les politiques de planification et de gestion des parcs provinciaux de l'Ontario. De plus, il faudrait évaluer les répercussions possibles de ce type d'aménagement sur les autres ressources avant d'entreprendre les travaux (conflit avec les autres utilisateurs du parc, répercussions sur les pêches, etc.).

Équitation :
L'équitation est interdite dans le parc provincial du lac Supérieur. Pour permettre la pratique de cette activité dans le parc, il faudrait aménager des sentiers à cet effet, et actuellement, l'équitation n'est pas assez populaire pour justifier l'aménagement de tels sentiers. D'ailleurs, il est possible de pratiquer cette activité sur des terres de la Couronne dans la région. Toute proposition portant sur l'aménagement de sentiers d'équitation dans le parc devrait tenir compte des conflits éventuels avec la faune et les autres utilisateurs du parc, ainsi que des effets néfastes sur l'environnement, comme le compactage et l'érosion des sols.

Services touristiques

Aménagement commercial :
En général, c'est le secteur privé qui assure la prestation des services commerciaux à l'extérieur du parc, ou, dans le cas de la station-service Agawa Bay, sur des terres privées situées à l'intérieur du parc. La plupart de ces services sont offerts à Wawa et au port de la rivière Montreal.

Dans le cadre de l'étape II de l'étude du plan, on a proposé de permettre l'aménagement d'installations d'hébergement en dur et de cabanes dans l'arrière-pays. Bien que l'aménagement d'autres services d'hébergement dans le parc provincial du lac Supérieur ne soit pas considéré pour l'instant, le ministère des Richesses naturelles continuera à étudier la faisabilité de telles installations afin de mieux répondre aux besoins changeants des visiteurs du parc. Toute proposition à cet effet nécessitera la présentation d'une modification au plan de gestion du parc (voir la section sur les modifications du plan à la page xv).

Commercialisation

Pour revaloriser les services d'information du parc, on améliorera l'identification des limites du parc et on aménagera des libre-service de renseignements aux extrémités nord et sud du parc. De plus, les panneaux indicateurs qui identifient les installations et les attractions du parc feront l'objet d'un examen continu, et seront améliorés lorsque jugé nécessaire. Il se peut aussi que l'on offre de nouvelles publications sur l'interprétation des attractions du parc, comme un guide sur le sentier Coastal et une liste des mammifères vivant dans le parc.

Association coopérative

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles travaille actuellement à la création d'une association coopérative pour améliorer les programmes éducatifs et interprétatifs du parc.

Bâtiments actuels

Plusieurs vieux bâtiments du parc, notamment les auberges Agawa et Old Woman Lake, ainsi que de petites cabanes construites par des trappeurs, des pêcheurs et un club de raquetteurs, présenteront bientôt des risques pour la sécurité des visiteurs. Ces bâtiments se sont détériorés et ne peuvent plus être utilisés. Le ministère évaluera l'importance historique de ces bâtiments pour déterminer si on peut les réparer ou s'ils devraient être enlevés avant qu'ils ne deviennent dangereux.

POLITIQUES D'AMÉNAGEMENT

Terrains de camping

Il y a trois terrains de camping accessibles par la route dans le parc. Le terrain Crescent Lake sera converti au camping de groupe, mais les familles pourront quand même y accéder à des

tarifs de groupe. Les terrains Agawa Bay et Rabbit Blanket Lake, respectivement situés aux extrémités sud et nord du parc, sont des terrains réguliers comportant des emplacements pour les roulottes et les tentes. Les terrains Agawa Bay et Rabbit Blanket Lake possèdent des pavillons avec toilettes à chasse d'eau, douches et buanderie. Si cela devient nécessaire, on aménagera des emplacements avec branchement électrique dans les terrains Agawa Bay et Rabbit Blanket Lake. Il est possible que des réseaux d'aqueduc et des installations sanitaires supplémentaires soient aménagés dans ces trois terrains de camping. Il se peut que les installations de services aux visiteurs, comme les théâtres en plein air, soient améliorées ou remplacées. Si la demande le dicte et que les fonds nécessaires sont disponibles, on ajoutera des emplacements aux terrains de camping existants, mais aucun autre terrain ne sera aménagé.

Routes

Il y a six chemins d'accès qui sont ouverts aux véhicules motorisés : le chemin Mijinemungshing, le chemin Gargantua, une partie du chemin Gamitigama, la partie du chemin Sand River qui donne accès au point de départ du parcours de canotage, le chemin Pictographs et le chemin Frater. Afin de garder les routes en bon état, leur accès pourra être interdit à certaines périodes de l'année (comme pendant la débâcle printanière).

Chemin Frater :
Étant donné que le chemin Frater est un chemin public, il peut être emprunté par les trappeurs et les compagnies forestières qui se rendent dans les secteurs situés à l'est des limites du parc. Le bois d'oeuvre récolté à l'extérieur du parc peut être débardé dans le parc entre le 15 octobre et le 1er mai seulement. L'entretien du chemin Frater et les travaux d'amélioration requis pour qu'il réponde aux normes en matière de débardage du bois, seront la responsabilité des compagnies forestières. Les agrégats nécessaires à ces améliorations devront être obtenus à l'extérieur du parc.

Chemin d'accès forestier Sand River :
Le chemin Sand River continuera à servir principalement de chemin d'accès forestier. Il a été construit pour servir au débardage interne du bois et pour donner accès aux concessions forestières à l'est du parc. Les compagnies forestières qui, avec l'adoption du plan directeur de 1979, ont perdu des concessions à l'intérieur du parc, ont obtenu des sources d'approvisionnement de rechange sur des terres publiques à l'extérieur du parc. On permettra aux compagnies forestières ayant des concessions à l'est du parc de continuer à utiliser le chemin Sand River comme chemin d'accès forestier. Les travailleurs, les véhicules et la machinerie pourront circuler sur le chemin à l'année longue, mais le débardage du bois ne sera permis qu'entre le 15 octobre et le 1er mai.

Les compagnies forestières seront responsables de l'installation et de l'entretien des barrières aux extrémités du chemin Sand River pour empêcher la circulation des véhicules non autorisés, de même que de l'entretien et de la réhabilitation du tronçon qui s'étend entre les deux barrières.

La zone d'accès du chemin Sand River aura au plus 90 mètres de large (45 mètres de part et d'autre du milieu du chemin) pour permettre l'enlèvement des agrégats nécessaires à l'entretien du chemin. Conformément à la *Loi sur les ressources en agrégats*, les travaux d'amélioration des routes et l'emplacement des puits d'emprunt seront sujets à l'approbation du ministère.

L'accès au chemin Sand River sera permis dans les situations d'urgence, comme les

déraillements de train, les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage, les incendies, les pannes de courant majeures sur la ligne de transport d'électricité des Grands Lacs et les situations constituant un danger de mort.

Les trappeurs ayant des lignes de piégeage à l'est du parc pourront eux aussi emprunter le chemin Sand River, et ce, jusqu'à ce que le piégeage soit interdit dans le parc (voir la section sur le piégeage commercial à la page viii).

À l'exception du chemin Sand River, tous les chemins d'accès forestier et toutes les traverses de cours d'eau feront l'objet d'une étude afin de déterminer s'ils doivent être éliminés, réhabilités à d'autres fins ou laissés à l'état naturel. On ne construira aucun autre chemin d'accès forestier.

En plus de la route 17, les chemins Frater et Sand River seront les seules routes qui traverseront les limites du parc. On ne construira aucun autre chemin dans les limites du parc. Pour l'instant, ces chemins seront surveillés et des mesures seront prises pour réhabiliter les zones sujettes à des dommages environnementaux (par ex. : contrôle de l'érosion pour préserver les habitats des poissons).

Accès des petites embarcations au lac Supérieur

Les installations de mise à l'eau de l'anse Sinclair relèvent de la compétence du ministère fédéral des Pêches et des Océans, qui a récemment procédé à des rénovations, y compris l'enlèvement des anciens quais et la réparation de la rampe de mise à l'eau. Le ministère des Richesses naturelles entend négocier avec le gouvernement fédéral pour faire transférer les droits de propriété de ces installations au parc, qui se chargerait alors de les entretenir. Les entreprises de pêche commerciale utilisent l'anse Sinclair pour la mise à l'eau des petites embarcations et l'entretien des plus grosses embarcations. On n'aménagera aucune autre installation de soutien.

On ne prévoit aménager aucune autre installation de mise à l'eau pour l'instant, en raison du nombre limité de ports naturels protégés dans le parc, à savoir, l'anse Sinclair, le port Gargantua et le port Brulé. En effet, les importants aménagements nécessaires à l'établissement d'installations de mise à l'eau auraient des répercussions sur les caractéristiques naturelles du port Brulé et les caractéristiques historiques et récréatives du port Gargantua.

MISE EN OEUVRE ET ÉTUDE

Ordre de priorité de la mise en oeuvre

Les politiques d'aménagement et de gestion suivantes auront priorité pendant la durée du présent plan de gestion et seront complétées selon la disponibilité du financement.

Protection des ressources :

- ajouter au parc la partie nord-ouest du canton de Peever;
- acquérir les terres privées situées à l'intérieur du parc pourvu que les propriétaires y consentent et que des fonds soient disponibles;
- développer un plan pour la gestion des ressources en agrégats du parc;
- réhabiliter les puits de gravier abandonnés;
- mener des études sur les sciences de la terre et les sciences de la vie, et sur les caractéristiques culturelles du parc.

Amélioration d'installations existantes :

- améliorer les installations à l'intérieur du parc;

- améliorer le paysage des terrains adjacents au bureau du parc Red Rock Lake et au Centre de travail Agawa Bay;
- revêtir les chemins intérieurs des terrains de camping et des secteurs réservés aux activités de jour;
- revêtir le chemin d'accès de l'anse Sinclair et du site des pictogrammes indiens d'Agawa Rock, et améliorer les aires de stationnement;
- déplacer les installations de camping de groupe au terrain Crescent Lake;
- améliorer le réseau d'aqueduc et les installations sanitaires du terrain de camping Crescent Lake;
- améliorer ou remplacer les installations du personnel au Centre de travail Agawa Bay;
- agrandir l'aire de stationnement située au bout du chemin Gargantua;
- améliorer le quai du lac Mijinemungshing;
- remplacer les panneaux d'exposition le long du sentier des pictogrammes indiens d'Agawa Rock;
- remplacer les panneaux indicateurs des limites nord et sud du parc.

Nouvelles installations :

- achever l'aménagement du sentier Coastal;
- aménager d'autres sentiers de randonnée et d'autres parcours de canotage selon les besoins;
- aménager de modestes installations d'interprétation dans les terrains de camping, les secteurs réservés aux activités de jour et les points d'accès intérieurs;
- aménager un important centre d'accueil pour le parc;
- aménager des libre-service de renseignements aux extrémités nord et sud du parc;
- étudier la faisabilité de l'aménagement de sentiers pour les vélos tout terrain;
- créer une association coopérative pour le parc;
- aménager des emplacements avec branchement électrique dans les terrains de camping Agawa Bay et Rabbit Blanket Lake;
- étudier davantage la possibilité d'aménager des installations d'hébergement en dur;
- rendre les bâtiments du parc et certaines installations, comme les sentiers et les plates-formes de pêche, accessibles aux personnes handicapées;
- aménager de nouveaux emplacements au terrain de camping Agawa Bay, de même que des installations d'eau courante, des pavillons de toilettes et des emplacements avec branchement électrique;
- étudier la faisabilité de l'aménagement d'une plate-forme d'observation au site des pictogrammes indiens d'Agawa Rock.

Étude du plan

Une fois que le plan de gestion du parc provincial du lac Supérieur sera approuvé, les autres plans de gestion et documents qui touchent le parc seront modifiés en fonction des politiques du plan de gestion du parc. En effet, les autres plans de gestion des ressources doivent être les compléments des objectifs et politiques du plan de gestion du parc. En cas de divergences, le plan de gestion du parc aura préséance.

Afin d'assurer que les plans de gestion des parcs provinciaux répondent aux besoins actuels de la population, on effectue une étude des plans tous les dix ans, ou selon les besoins. De plus, il se peut que l'on fasse des recherches additionnelles sur les ressources naturelles et culturelles, les utilisateurs des parcs, etc.

Lorsque cela est nécessaire, l'étude d'un plan de gestion entraîne la rédaction d'un nouveau plan. Toutes les études de plan de gestion doivent être approuvées par le directeur régional.

Modifications du plan

Pendant la durée du plan de gestion, il se peut que certaines circonstances rendent la modification du plan nécessaire. Ces modifications permettent d'apporter des changements au plan de gestion approuvé sans modifier son but global.

Les employés du ministère des Richesses naturelles ou les citoyens ontariens qui désirent proposer une modification au plan de gestion doivent d'abord présenter au directeur régional des opérations du parc une explication de la nature et de la justification de la modification, afin que ce dernier puisse déterminer si la modification doit être considérée comme mineure ou majeure.

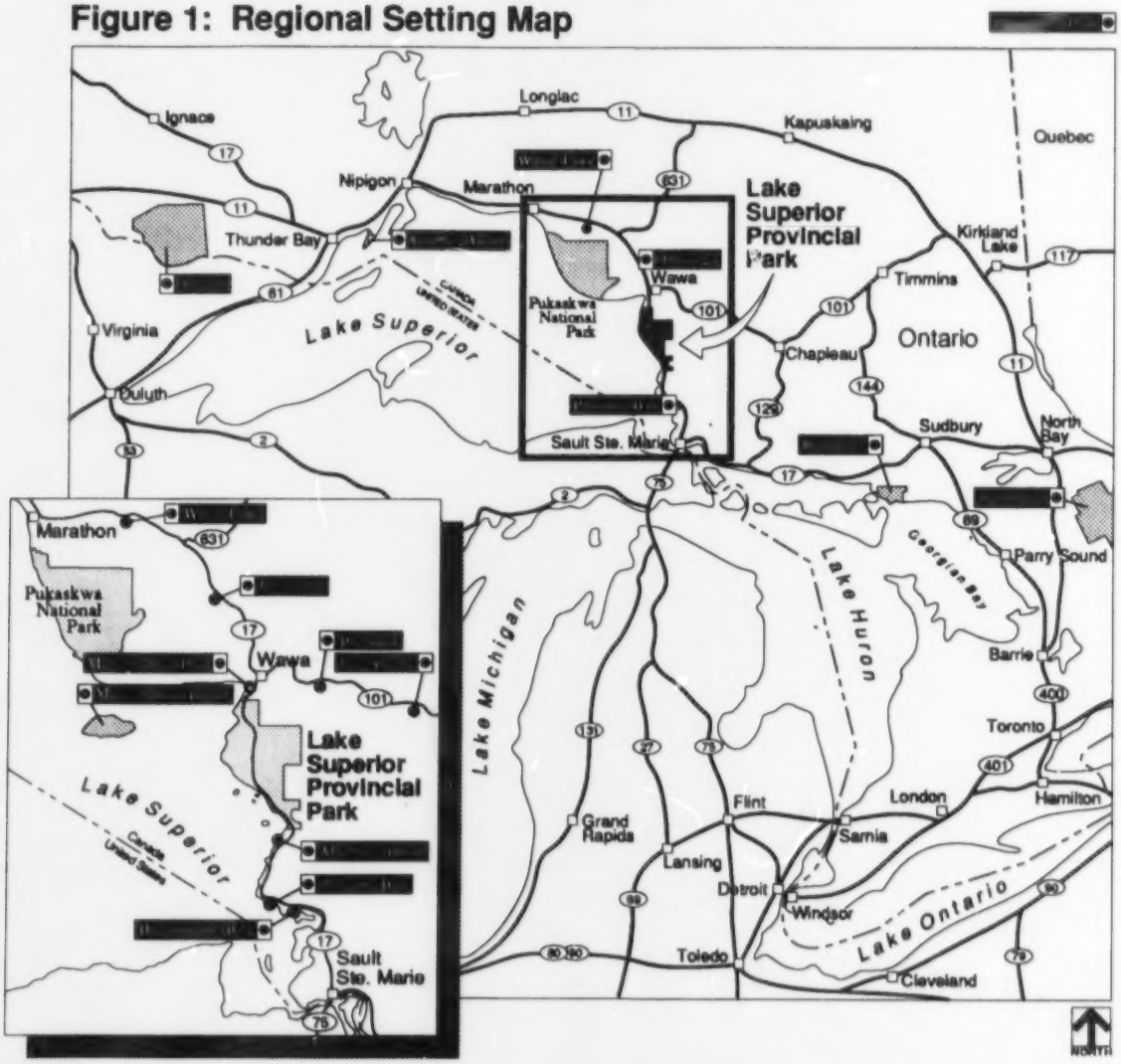
Modification mineure :
Une modification mineure entraîne des changements d'ordre administratif aux politiques d'aménagement et de gestion. Il peut s'agir de l'ajout d'une réserve naturelle ou d'une zone historique en raison de nouveaux renseignements, d'un changement d'orientation dans le programme des services aux visiteurs, d'un changement des concepts d'aménagement, etc.

Les modifications mineures peuvent être adoptées sans la consultation de la population, mais doivent être versées aux dossiers du bureau du parc. Elles seront présentées à la population lors de la prochaine étude du plan de gestion. Les modifications mineures sont étudiées par le directeur de la région et approuvées par le directeur régional des opérations du parc.

Modification majeure :
Une modification majeure entraînerait des changements qui risquent d'avoir des répercussions sur l'environnement, qui portent sur une question litigieuse, qui entrent en conflit avec les utilisateurs du parc, ou qui risquent de susciter des réactions négatives de la population, à l'échelle locale, régionale ou provinciale. Il peut s'agir d'une proposition pour l'aménagement d'un complexe touristique d'importance, d'une modification de la zone de chasse ou d'un changement aux objectifs de gestion des ressources.

Les modifications majeures doivent faire l'objet d'une consultation de la population et entraînent l'ajout d'un addenda au plan initial, dans lequel figurent les politiques modifiées. Elles sont approuvées par le directeur de la région.

Figure 1: Regional Setting Map



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lake Superior Provincial Park is a 155,659 hectare Natural Environment Park located along the rugged eastern shore of Lake Superior. The park was established in 1944 by Order-in Council to protect a significant area of Lake Superior's coastline between Sault Ste. Marie and Wawa.

The park includes a varied landscape of rugged shoreline, beaches, rolling hills and inland lakes. Lake Superior Provincial Park's 2.6 billion year geological history is one of intense volcanic activity, mountain building, faulting, rifting and glaciation. The park is located in a transition zone between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Boreal Forests. The local climate is influenced by Lake Superior. In summer, coastal areas are generally cooler than inland areas and winter temperatures along the coastline are slightly milder than further inland.

The park is located 130 kilometres northwest of Sault Ste. Marie (population 81,000) and 15 kilometres south of Wawa (population 4,600). The majority of the park visitors use the park as a stopover, while travelling across Canada or around Lake Superior on a circle tour. The main recreational activities are hiking, camping, fishing, canoeing and picnicking.

Lake Superior Provincial Park has been readily accessible to the general public since the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 17) through the park in 1960. Increased demands on the park to meet a variety of protection, recreation and resource products objectives and increased public concern about how these objectives would be reconciled, necessitated the development of a park Master Plan (now called a Management Plan) in 1979.

On April 1, 1988, a review of the 1979 Master Plan was initiated. Park Management Plan reviews are carried out on a regular basis to reconfirm with the public that the park management and development policies reflect current resource and recreation needs and conditions. Plan reviews also provide an opportunity to report new information regarding park resources and development. Plan reviews are generally undertaken within 10 years of approval but may be initiated as the need arises.

The Lake Superior Provincial Park Plan Review involves four phases: Phase I: Background Information and Issues; Phase II: Issues and Policy Options; Phase III: Preliminary Management Plan (*this phase*); and Phase IV: Approved Management Plan. Phases I through III, include opportunities for public comment. Interested individuals, businesses and organizations are invited to respond.

This document, the Preliminary Management Plan is the final opportunity for public input into the Review. A Comment Return Sheet is provided on page 39. Comments will be accepted until **September 30, 1992**. The final Management Plan is scheduled to be released January 30, 1993.

The Lake Superior Provincial Park Management Plan, 1993 will supersede the Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan of 1979. The 1979 version will serve as a background information document along with all other documents and materials collected and or prepared prior to this Management Plan.

2.0 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The major issues raised during the Master Plan Review were: Timber Management, Sand River Road, Commercial Trapping, Commercial Development, Use of Beaver Rock (MacGregor Cove) and Hunting.

Timber Management:
During Phase II a review of timber management in Lake Superior Provincial Park was completed. Following this review timber harvesting will be discontinued in Lake Superior Provincial Park. This decision considered public input to Phase I and II of the Master Plan Review as well as findings of the report *Review of Timber Management in Lake Superior Provincial Park, July 1989*. A summary of this report was included in the Phase II tabloid. Alternate sources of wood supply outside Lake Superior Provincial Park are being investigated for the two main forest companies affected.

Sand River Road:
The Sand River Road will continue to be used as a forest access road by timber companies with allocations east of the park. Workers, vehicles and equipment may use the Sand River Road year-round. Timber may be hauled through the park only after October 15 and before May 1. Maintenance and rehabilitation of the Sand River Road between the two gates will be the responsibility of the timber companies. It will also be the responsibility of the timber companies to erect and maintain the gates at both ends of the road to prohibit unauthorized access (section 10.3 Roads).

Commercial Trapping:
In accordance with Provincial Parks Policies, announced May 1988, commercial trapping will be phased out of all areas within the park by the year 2010, with the exception of status Indians (section 8.3 Wildlife and Fisheries).

Commercial Development:
Commercial development in the park, as outlined in the Phase II tabloid, would allow the development of commercial accommodations including fixed-roof and simple interior hut facilities. In response to public input, such developments will not be considered in this plan, however, the Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to study the feasibility of such alternate accommodations (section 9.4 Tourism Services).

Use of Beaver Rock (MacGregor Cove):
As per the 1979 Master Plan, the Ministry of Natural Resources will extend the park boundary to include the northwest portion of Peever Township, west of Highway 17. When this area is regulated it is recommended for zoning as two natural environment zones (135 ha and 468 ha), one development zone (173 ha) and an extension of the Lake Superior Waters Access Zone (838 ha). These proposed zones are described in section 7.0 Zoning (MacGregor Cove Development Zone, page 6) and are outlined on the Zoning Map (insert).

Hunting:
Hunting will continue to be permitted for moose, grouse and varying hare. In keeping with Provincial Parks Policies, hunting is being removed from nature reserve and wilderness zones. The new hunting area is approximately 20% of the total park land base (section 9.3 Recreation Management).

For a complete list of the issues and a summary of the public comments received during Phase II, *Issues and Policy Options*, refer to Summary of Public Consultation (Appendix 2, page 32).

3.0 CLASSIFICATION

Lake Superior Provincial Park is classified as a Natural Environment Park, one of the six classes of Ontario Provincial Parks.

Natural Environment parks are units of land and water of particular recreational, historical and natural interest. They are attractive and diverse landscapes. While these parks may include developed recreational areas, their rich and varied environments are the main reasons for their establishment. Recreation is based on interaction with the natural environment and appreciation of the natural and cultural values. Activities may range from interior travel and camping in the largely natural interior of these parks, to car-camping and day-use activities in more developed areas. Natural Environment parks provide a great many Ontarians with opportunities to experience the grandeur and solitude of undeveloped Ontario.

4.0 GOAL

The goal of Lake Superior Provincial Park is:

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities based on interaction with the natural environment and appreciation of natural and cultural values and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments.

Lake Superior Provincial Park will contribute to the achievement of all four of the objectives of the Provincial Parks System: Protection, Recreation, Heritage Appreciation and Tourism.

5.0 OBJECTIVES

5.1 Protection

To protect the provincially significant natural environment of Lake Superior Provincial Park incorporating cultural, natural and recreational features.

The natural environment of Lake Superior Provincial Park has representative landscapes which incorporate provincially significant earth and life science features, provincially significant pre-historical and historical resources and outstanding opportunities for high quality, low-intensity recreation.

Natural and cultural features are protected in Lake Superior Provincial Park under a system of park zones, which include 21 nature reserve, 2 wilderness, 11 natural environment and 3 historical zones. All of these landscapes and features will be protected. Unique and representative features are described under each zone (7.0 Zoning).

5.2 Recreation

To provide in Lake Superior Provincial Park day-use and facility-based camping opportunities in areas of outstanding recreational potential associated with the natural environment of the park.

Lake Superior Provincial Park will emphasize experiences which provide individuals, families and groups with a wide variety of recreational opportunities.

To provide in the natural environment of Lake Superior Provincial Park interior travel and camping opportunities.

The recreational experience will be characterized by solitude, challenge and personal interaction with nature. The

dispersed use and relatively undeveloped landscapes of Lake Superior Provincial Park enhance this.

5.3 Heritage Appreciation

To provide opportunities for unstructured individual exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the eastern shore area of Lake Superior.

Exploration and appreciation of Lake Superior Provincial Park will be encouraged to the greatest extent compatible with and complementary to protection of natural environments, earth and life science features and historical resources in the park.

To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of natural and cultural environments through visitor services programs. Staff-led and self-use programing will interpret the character and significance of Lake Superior Provincial Park as expressed by the theme of the park "Human response to a rugged and wild shoreline and backcountry".

Lake Superior Provincial Park will provide a major level of service for information, interpretation and outdoor recreation programs which reflect the diversity of features and resources in the park. These are directed to contact the widest possible variety of individuals and groups using the park (refer to 9.1 Visitor Services).

5.4 Tourism

To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the cultural and natural environments of the eastern shore of Lake Superior.

The spectacular scenery and varied recreational opportunities in Lake Superior Provincial Park will attract visitors from the local area, as well as from considerable distances.

6.0 BOUNDARY

The park is bounded on the west by Lake Superior and on the east by the Algoma Central Railway, or lands owned by that railway. To the south, the boundary includes the northern portion of Peever Township, east of Highway 17, and to the north it includes the southern portions of Rabazo and Dulhut Townships (Zoning Map, insert). There are a number of private holdings within the park boundaries. The Park Management Plan does not regulate existing or future uses of private holdings within the park. These lands will be acquired on a willing seller basis and as funds permit.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will add the northwest portion of Peever Township, west of Highway 17, to the park. This 1,614 hectare Crown land and water area includes significant recreational, earth science and life science features complementary to the park. The area known as Beaver Rock is included in this parcel. Once this area becomes part of the park it is recommended to be zoned as indicated on the Zoning Map (insert). These areas are described below under 7.0 Zoning.

7.0 ZONING

To fulfill the objectives of Lake Superior Provincial Park, lands and waters within the park are zoned on the basis of their significance for protection and their potential for recreation appropriate for a Natural Environment park. Specific policies for each zone are established for resource protection,

development and management. Table 1 (page 28) outlines the permitted uses in each zone.

The map provided in the 1979 Plan included zoning for areas proposed for addition to the park. The maps included in this Preliminary Management Plan have been adjusted to show only those areas currently within the park boundaries. Patent properties in the park have not been shown to be excluded from the zones, due to their small size. As private lands are acquired, they will be zoned as indicated on the Zoning Map (insert). Table 2 (page 29) indicates zone areas.

As a result of the decision to discontinue timber harvesting in the park, the former recreation-utilization zones would be converted to natural environment zones (refer to 7.5 Natural Environment Zones). Further research is needed in the areas of the former recreation-utilization zones to determine if there are significant natural or cultural features which may warrant different zoning (ie. nature reserve, wilderness, historical).

Minor boundary adjustments to the original park zoning (1979) reflect new information from the 1988 Life Sciences Survey. Other changes are proposed to more accurately reflect the activities or developments within a particular zone. Changes to zones D2, D7, A5, A6, NR18 and the Highway 17 corridor (D8) are described below:

Rabbit Blanket Lake Development Zone (D2):
The western portion of D2 will be incorporated into Coastal Wilderness Zone (W1) to protect the wetland at the inlet of Rabbit Blanket Lake. The 1988 Life Science Survey recommended that this area be protected. Although D2 has been reduced, there is still adequate area for future campground development, if required in the future. This adjusted zone more accurately reflects the area of development.

Agawa Bay Development Zone (D7):
The portion of D7 east of Highway 17 and south of the Frater Road was eliminated to more accurately reflect the area of development. This excluded section will become a part of Lost Lake Natural Environment Zone (NE7).

Gargantua Road Access Zone (A5):
Gargantua Road extends from Highway 17 to a parking area near Lake Superior. The area northwest of the parking area, formerly part of A5, will become part of Coastal Wilderness Zone (W1) to protect significant flora along the shoreline and to protect the remote nature of Gargantua Harbour. The section south of the parking area has been added to Gargantua Natural Environment Zone (NE3). The Gargantua Road Access Zone now more accurately reflects the area of access to Lake Superior and the Coastal Trail. The portions excluded from the former access zone are only accessible by foot.

Sand River Road Access Zone (A6):
This access zone has been extended to include the Sand River Forest Access Road through Goodwillie Township. This zoning change is necessary since the recreation-utilization zones will become natural environment zones. The Sand River Road will serve as a forest access road (refer to section 10.3 Roads). Only the first 1.9 kilometres of the road is open to public access.

O'Connor Nature Reserve Zone (NR18):
The northern boundary of NR18 has been extended to include a peatland which contains two regionally significant plants.

Highway 17 Corridor Development Zone (D8):
The Highway 17 right-of-way is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation Ontario and is not part of the park. The area extending 180 metres beyond the cleared right-of-way is within the park and will be

maintained as a development zone. This type of zoning will allow for developments such as powerline upgrading, information kiosks and parking and pull-off areas adjacent to Highway 17.

When the park boundary is extended to include the northwest portion of Peever Township, this area will be zoned as follows:

West Bay Natural Environment Zone (135 ha): A small portion of West Bay (NE8) is currently within the park. The pine covered rocky shoreline is representative of the south end of the park. Vrooman Island, which supports a large gull colony is within the proposed area of West Bay.

Sugarloaf Hill Natural Environment Zone (468 ha): Along with West Bay Natural Environment Zone, this area is also representative of the southernmost coastal area of the park. This proposed zone features rugged pine covered hills, including one of the highest points in the area, Sugarloaf Hill.

MacGregor Cove Development Zone (173 ha): This proposed zone includes the area known as Beaver Rock. A tourist lodge operated at Beaver Rock from 1921 until 1972, when the Ministry of Natural Resources purchased the site. The Ministry operated a Junior Ranger camp here from 1977 until 1988. Following the addition of this area into the park there may be opportunities to develop the Beaver Rock site as an environmental learning centre or recreational skills centre. The Ministry will discuss this potential with local communities. Alternatively this site may be used by the Ministry for an Ontario Ranger camp or lodging for park staff. Existing facilities will require upgrading.

Lake Superior Waters Access Zone (A1 extension, 1,598 ha):
When West Bay, Sugarloaf Hill and MacGregor Cove become part of the park, A1 would extend south to include the waters 1.6 kilometres offshore of these zones. In addition it is proposed that the Lake Superior Waters Access Zone include the waters 200 metres offshore of the islands within 9.6 kilometres of shore. These areas would add 1,598 hectares to the current A1 zone.

7.1 Development Zones

Development zones provide the main facilities and services for a range of day-use and car camping activities. Development permitted within these zones includes trails, roads, washrooms, visitor and entry control structures and visitor centres. Specific facilities are listed under individual zones.

Day-use and camping facilities will be maintained at, and any new facilities will be developed to, provincial parks standards.

D1: Old Woman Bay (34 ha)
This popular day-use area includes picnic facilities and vault toilets. Old Woman Bay is the departure point for the Nokomis Trail. This zone will also serve as an access point to the Coastal Trail when the trail is completed. Future development may include an information kiosk.

D2: Rabbit Blanket Lake (181 ha)
Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground is located on an inland lake at the northern end of the park. Facilities include a comfort station with showers and laundromat and a small outdoor theatre. This zone also provides access to the Peat Mountain and South Old Woman River Trails. Future developments may include electrical sites and additional campsites if required. A small-scale multi-purpose visitor services facility, suitable for interpretive and recreation programs may be developed as the need arises and as priorities permit.

D3: Coldwater River (20 ha)
Pre-engineering surveys indicate that this zone has potential for a major park visitor centre (refer to section 9.1 Visitor Services). Coldwater River was formerly used as a day-use area (1964 - 1969).

D4: Katherine Cove (5 ha)
The existing day-use area includes a beach, picnic facilities, paved parking area and vault toilets. Katherine Cove also provides access to the Coastal Trail.

D5: Sand River (27 ha)
The existing day-use area on the north side of the Sand River includes picnic facilities, paved roads, vault toilets and access to the Pinguisibi Trail.

D6: North Agawa Bay (60 ha)
This zone may be developed if required in the future to relieve pressure on the existing facilities within the Agawa Bay Development Zone (D7). The former Agawa Lodge is located in this zone.

D7: Agawa Bay (65 ha)
This zone includes the Agawa Bay Campground, located on Lake Superior.

The existing car campground will be retained. The current group camping area will be phased out and moved to Crescent Lake Campground, 10 kilometres south of Agawa Bay. The group camping area at Agawa Bay could then be available for future campsite development. Additional facilities such as comfort stations, electrical hookups, campsites and other visitor facilities may be constructed in response to public needs for additional services.

D8: Highway 17 Corridor (2,524 ha)
The Highway 17 Corridor Development Zone extends 180 metres either side of the cleared right-of-way, excepting the lakes which occur within this corridor. The right-of-way of Highway 17 varies between 46 and 61 metres through the park. The highway right-of-way is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation Ontario and is not within the park, however for mapping purposes, it is shown as a part of the development zone (Zoning Map). The Ministry of Natural Resources does not have any jurisdiction over developments within the 46 - 61 metre right-of-way. Lakes totally or partially within either of these two sections are not part of the development zone but become part of the adjacent zone.

Negotiations will continue between the Ministry of Transportation Ontario and the Ministry of Natural Resources to provide a right-of-way aesthetically appropriate to Lake Superior Provincial Park, compatible with highway safety needs. Unofficial pull-offs will either be improved or closed. In addition the Ministry of Natural Resources will work with the Ministry of Transportation Ontario to address highway right-of-way maintenance and design to reduce moose - vehicle collisions (ie. improved drainage ditches). The two Ministries will also continue to cooperate in the design and location of highway corridor signs in order to provide park information to the travelling public.

Aggregate (gravel) pits and extraction is addressed in Section 8.1 Lands and Waters.

The Agawa Bay Work Centre and Red Rock Lake Park Office are within D8.

Agawa Bay Work Centre:
This seasonal work centre includes quarters for seasonal staff. Maintenance and staffhouse facilities may be upgraded or replaced as required. Residences for permanent staff are not required at this time.

Red Rock Lake Park Office:
This facility includes the Park Office, a work centre and quarters for seasonal staff. Maintenance and staffhouse facilities may be upgraded or replaced as required. The aesthetics of the grounds will continue to be upgraded. Residences for permanent staff are not required at this time.

D9: Crescent Lake (142 ha)
Crescent Lake will be phased out as a regular campground and converted to a group camping area. Priority for group campsites will be given to youth groups on a reservation system. Family camping will be permitted at group camping rates, as available, in accordance with park policies on group camping. Appropriate water and toilet facilities will be developed.

This zone also includes the former South Boundary Information Centre. New self-use information facilities will be developed at the south boundary and at the north boundary of the park. These centres will provide orientation and information services for travellers.

Other Development Zones - North Boundary Information Centre:
In conjunction with the construction of a new South Boundary Information Centre, a pulloff and self-use information facility will be developed near the northern boundary of the park, on the west side of Highway 17 at a location not yet identified. If the North Boundary Information Centre is located within the park, a small development zone may be designated from Brulé Hill Natural Environment Zone (NE1) to accommodate this need. This will require a minor amendment to the plan (refer to section 11.3 Plan Amendment).

7.2 Access Zones

Access zones serve as staging areas and entry points to the park interior and Lake Superior waters for low intensity recreational and educational experiences. The coastal waters of Lake Superior are recognized as an access zone. With the exception of A6, secondary park roads (A3, A4, A5, A7 and A8) and their cleared right-of-ways will normally have a maximum width of 30 metres. This width may be exceeded where required to provide park operational facilities, such as parking areas, visitor registration and information facilities. The Sand River Road (A6) will have a maximum width of 90 metres. Specific facilities are listed under individual zones.

A1: Lake Superior Waters (14,562 ha)
This zone includes the waters of Lake Superior within 1.6 kilometres of shore. The waters of Lake Superior provide, among other opportunities, water access to the entire coastline. The Lake Superior Waters Access Zone represents approximately 96% of the total area of the access zones. It is recommended that this zone be extended to also include the waters 200 metres offshore of the islands within 9.6 kilometres of shore. This would include the waters surrounding Leach, Montreal and Lizard Islands (refer to Zoning Map, insert). Except as noted specifically in this Management Plan, park waters will be available for the same uses as the rest of the Canadian waters of Lake Superior (ie. fishing, boating, etc.). Commercial fishing is permitted except within 1000 metres of river mouths.

A2: Sand Lake (321 ha)
Sand Lake provides access from the Algoma Central Railway to the Sand River Canoe Route. The north end of Sand Lake is not within the park. Motorboats of 7.5 kW (10 horsepower) or less are permitted on Sand Lake.

A3: Mijinemungshing Road (22 ha)
This road extends 7 kilometres from Highway 17, providing access to Mijinemungshing Lake and the central interior lakes of the park. The road will be maintained and the dock will be upgraded. A small self-use centre at Mijinemungshing Lake provides information and registration facilities for interior users.

A4: Gamitagama Road (9 ha)
This zone provides access from Highway 17 to a parking area adjacent to the portage to Gamitagama Lake. This zone also contains micro-wave tower sites. The first kilometre of Gamitagama Road is open to the public. The continuation of the road to the tower sites is closed to public vehicles.

A5: Gargantua Road (42 ha)
Gargantua Road is one of the main access routes for the Coastal Trail. The access zone extends 14 kilometres, from Highway 17 to a parking area at Lake Superior. The Gargantua Road will be maintained for public use.

A6: Sand River Road (153 ha)
The first 1.9 kilometres of this road provides public access from Highway 17 to a parking area at the take out point of the Sand River Canoe Route. The portion of the road beyond the gate (15.1 kilometres) serves as a forest access road. Use of the road beyond the gate is closed to public access (refer to section 10.3 Roads).

A7: Sinclair Cove (7 ha)
This zone, extending 1.8 kilometres from Highway 17, provides access to the Agawa Rock Indian Pictographs parking lot and to Lake Superior waters. Sinclair Cove is currently a small craft harbour under the jurisdiction of the Canada Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Oceans. The Department of the Environment has upgraded this facility by removing the remnants of the old docks and repairing the boat launching ramp. The Ministry of Natural Resources will negotiate with the Federal Government to have this area turned over to the park. The access road and parking lots for Sinclair Cove and Agawa Rock may be paved as funds are available. This zone also provides access to the Coastal Trail.

A8: Frater Road (22 ha)
This 7.2 kilometre road provides access to the Towab Trail and to Frater Station of the Algoma Central Railway.

7.3 Wilderness Zones

Wilderness zones include wilderness landscapes which protect significant natural and cultural features and are suitable for wilderness experiences. These zones represent both the shoreline and the interior landscapes of Lake Superior Provincial Park.

Development will be limited to interior campsites, portages, trails and signs for route identification. Interior campsites will have limited facilities such as a simple fire pit and a primitive privy.

W1: Coastal (12,576 ha)
The park's largest wilderness zone includes shoreline features of exceptional natural, cultural and scenic interest with excellent hiking potential. This zone includes the Peat Mountain Trail, the Rabbit Blanket Lake Canoe Route and a portion of the Coastal Trail.

W2: Interior (11,323 ha)
This zone is a representative backcountry area with good canoeing and fishing potential. It includes two major headwaters of considerable natural and scenic interest, the Baldhead and Anjigami Rivers. Mijinemungshing Lake provides the principal access into this zone. Portions of the Old

Woman Lake and Anjigami River Canoe Routes are located within W2. The Wawa District Fisheries Management Plan recommends special management of the trout fishery in Mijinemungshing and Maquon Lakes (see section 8.3 Wildlife and Fisheries).

7.4 Nature Reserve Zones

Nature reserve zones include significant earth and life science features of Lake Superior Provincial Park which require management distinct from that in adjacent zones in order to protect those features.

Provincial Park Planning and Management Policies do not allow for campsite development within nature reserve zones. Interior campsites will be recognized as non-conforming facilities within these zones. Interior camping is an existing use in nature reserve zones. Trails and canoe routes are permitted within these zones and thus interior campsites are required along overnight trails and canoe routes (ie. sites are needed in NR2, NR3, NR6 and NR7 along the Coastal Trail). Interior campsites will continue to be permitted in nature reserve zones where they will not impair the values for which the zones were established. Portages, trails and signs for route identification will also be provided where required. In addition, minimal interpretive facilities and temporary facilities for management or approved research may be permitted where appropriate.

NR1: Treeby Lake (1,571 ha)
This zone includes several fault systems and good examples of continuous topographic lineations (lakes carved in parallel alignment by glaciers). The area also includes a complex of lake ecosystems and an excellent representative of an upland white birch forest. NR1 includes the Fenton-Treeby Canoe Route.

NR2: Brulé Harbour (1,247 ha)
Numerous raised and contemporary beach features and the best sequence of undisturbed raised cobble beaches in the park occur in this zone. There are excellent representative shoreline and cobble beach vegetative communities and one of the largest gull colonies and heronries in the park. This zone also includes significant prehistoric habitation sites and associated with the cobble beaches, the best collection of Pukaskwa Pits in the park. Pukaskwa Pits are believed to be man-made depressions which may have been used for vision pits or shelter by native peoples, prior to European contact.

NR3: Cap Chaillon (1,834 ha)
Features in NR3 include numerous raised and contemporary beaches, an outstanding example of a fault and the only mainland outcrop of Cambrian sandstone in the park. There are excellent representative shoreline vegetative communities including the best arctic-alpine community known on the east coast of Lake Superior and the only mature aspen forest in the park.

NR4: Upper Red Rock River (516 ha)
A significant esker occurs in this area.

NR5: Upper Buckshot Creek (559 ha)
An esker fragment unique to the park in that it is braided around what appear to be a series of kettles, often occupied by lakes is found within this zone. It also includes the best topographical evidence in the park of glacial ice front locations.

NR6: Rhyolite (302 ha)
This zone includes an outcrop of columnar rhyolite, which may be the only such site in Ontario, and numerous contemporary beach features. This area also includes a portion of the Coastal Trail.

NR7: Orphan Lake (628 ha)
NR7 includes numerous contemporary fluvial features and examples of raised and contemporary beaches. The Orphan Lake Trail and a section of the Coastal Trail traverse this zone.

NR8: Valentine Lake (273 ha) and
NR9: Tiernan (593 ha)
These zones include significant esker fragments. The sub-glacial river which formed the eskers in NR8 and NR9 was likely part of one system.

NR10: Anjigami River (215 ha) and
NR11: Mirimoki Lake (259 ha)
Extensive representative wetland communities occur in these zones.

Mirimoki Lake Nature Reserve Zone includes the largest floating bog apron in the park, one of the few bog associations rich in orchids. This zone includes Mijinemungshing Lake and a portion of the Old Woman Lake Canoe Route.

NR12: Stoney (417 ha)
This zone includes the best example of an esker in the park.

NR13: Aspen (448 ha)
The best abandoned glacial drainage channel in the park is found in this zone. The channel indicates that Sand Lake once drained into the Agawa River. NR13 also includes numerous other glacial and contemporary fluvial features and the only major concentration of trembling aspen in the park other than in Cap Chaillon Nature Reserve Zone (NR3).

NR14: Baillargeon Lake (369 ha)
Features in this zone include a ridge which is the highest section of the Gamitagama Lake intrusion and an unusual dwarf maple forest. In areas of extreme exposure, trees average only 6 metres in height, compared to 15 metres elsewhere in the park.

NR15: Black Lake (226 ha)
This zone includes excellent representation of bog and fen communities.

NR16: Barager (288 ha)
This zone includes an outcrop of the Gamitagama Lake intrusion and the largest area of open grown sugar maple forest in the park.

NR17: Upper Sand River (718 ha) and
NR18: O'Connor (1,679 ha)
These zones include the only significant glacial lake location in the park. In addition there are numerous glacial and contemporary fluvial features. The forest cover is unusual, including meadows, clearings and a significant jack pine stand and the largest black spruce bog in the park. Wildlife habitat is diverse.

NR19: Lower Sand River (1,203 ha)
Within this zone are numerous glacial and contemporary fluvial features and the best sequence of bog and fen communities in the park. A large black spruce bog demonstrates several stages of fill-in-lake bog succession. NR19 includes the Pinguisibi Trail and the lower portion of the Sand River Canoe Route.

NR20: Sand Dunes (31 ha)
This zone includes the most significant and best developed sand dunes in the park, with at least five generations of dunes.

NR21: Agawa Valley (2,538 ha)
Agawa Valley has numerous glacial and contemporary fluvial features and the most complete representation of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest in the park. The unique character of the forest cover is likely due to protection by the valley and the rich fluvial deposits. Trees represented here which

are not common throughout the park include red oak, white elm and black ash. The herb cover is more diverse than similar areas at higher latitudes. Herbaceous plants unique to the Agawa Valley include poison ivy.

A number of high level terraces relate to glacial movements and the use of the valley as a glacial spillway. The Awausee Trail ascends several of these terraces. NR21 also includes the Towab Trail, Agawa Falls and part of the Agawa River.

7.5 Natural Environment Zones

Natural environment zones include landscapes of high natural quality in which there is a minimum of development required to support low-intensity recreational activities. There are major changes proposed to the natural environment zones. Following the decision to discontinue timber harvesting within the park, it is proposed that the former recreation-utilization zones become natural environment zones, as shown on the Zoning Map (insert). The new Natural Environment zones are described below.

With the exception of the Sand River Road, all other existing forest access roads and water crossings within the natural environment zones will be reviewed and a plan will be prepared to identify whether these facilities should be removed, rehabilitated for other uses or allowed to return to a natural state. In the interim, these roads will be monitored and remedial action will be taken to alleviate environmental impacts (eg. erosion control to maintain fisheries habitat).

Mainland natural environment zones are in general good for hiking and canoeing. Development will be limited to interior campsites, portages, trails, signs for route identification and minimal interpretive facilities where appropriate. Interior campsites will have limited facilities such as a simple fire pit and a primitive privy. The island natural environment zones will remain undeveloped.

Zones NE1 through NE11 include features of considerable natural, cultural and scenic interest. Hiking potential is very good.

NE1: Brulé Hill (1,344 ha)
This zone includes the northernmost portion of the park coastline, which is characterized by boreal and coastal vegetation. Arctic-alpine plants have been identified at Smokey Point. A section of the Coastal Trail passes through NE1.

NE2: Old Woman River (18,288 ha)
This area incorporates the former Old Woman River, Peller Lake and Almonte Lake Natural Environment Zones and the Modden Lake Recreation-Utilization Zone. This new zone is representative of the northern inland portion of the park. Features include the transition from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest to the Boreal Forest, the South Old Woman River Valley and the Nokomis Trail. The area also contains several kettles (depressions) and possibly a small area of glacial formed kame (conical hills) and kettle topography. Almonte Lake includes a large fen (wetland) complex and a portion of the Anjigami River Canoe Route.

NE3: Gargantua (19,424)
This new zone is representative of the coastal area and rolling hills west of Highway 17 in the middle portion of the park. This area combines the former Belanger Lake and Baldhead River Recreation-Utilization Zones with Buckshot Creek Natural Environment Zone. Significant features include a geological non-conformity, or gap in the geological record, at Beatty Cove. This zone

includes the Belanger Lake Canoe Route and a section of the Coastal Trail.

NE4: Sand River Valley (51,196 ha)
This large zone is representative of the interior area of the park, east of Highway 17. This new zone encompasses the former Sand River Valley Recreation-Utilization Zone and Maquon Lake, Ogas Creek and Canyon Natural Environment Zones. The dominant natural and recreational feature in this zone is the Sand River.

NE5: Robertson Cove (148 ha)
This zone is comprised of the coastal area between Coldwater and Katherine Cove. Robertson Cove also includes a section of the Coastal Trail.

NE6: Barrett River (249 ha)
Representative of the southern portion of the park coastline, this zone includes numerous rock outcrops and gravel beaches. This area also includes contemporary coastal features (erosional and depositional) and several small beaches. The presence of these features indicates there is potential for archaeological sites in this zone. Barrett Island supports a gull colony. NE6 includes a section of the Coastal Trail.

NE7: Lost Lake (4,550 ha)
Formerly Lost Lake Recreation-Utilization Zone, this zone is representative of the southernmost interior area of the park. Features include good representation of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest and a dramatic topography of rolling hills and valleys. Hiking potential is good.

NE8: West Bay (29 ha)
This small zone includes the shoreline area between Agawa Bay Development Zone (D7) and the southern boundary of the park, west of Highway 17. This area is representative of the south end of the park.

NE9: Leach Island (550 ha),
NE10: Lizard Islands (139 ha) and
NE11: Montreal Island (773 ha)
Zones NE9 through NE11 contain the major offshore islands. Composed of low lying sedimentary deposits, these islands are geologically distinct from the mainland. The only mainland outcrop of similar origin is at Grindstone Point. The islands provide a degree of shelter from Lake Superior storms and figure prominently in the coastal history of the park.

In 1984 and 1986, woodland caribou were transferred to the islands from the Slate Islands (140 km northwest of Wawa), as part of a program to reintroduce caribou to the park.

The distance of the islands from the mainland is a constraint on development of recreational facilities, such as campsites.

7.6 Historical Zones

Historical zones include significant historical resources of Lake Superior Provincial Park.

Development will be limited to trails, signs and where appropriate, interpretation of the historical resource. Where appropriate, facilities for approved research, management, education, interpretation and historical restorations or reconstruction, may also be provided. Interior campsites will be permitted in historical zones where they will not impair the values for which the zones were established.

H1: Cape Gargantua (720 ha)
This zone includes significant native habitation sites dating back over 600 years. The oldest known artifacts are those of Woodland Indians of the Algonkian culture. There are landforms and features of religious

significance to the prehistoric and historic native peoples of the east coast of Lake Superior. This zone also includes numerous raised and contemporary beach features and the one of the largest heronries in the park. A priority in this zone will be protection of the cultural and natural features. Gargantua was also the site of an important commercial fishing village from the late 1880's to the late 1950's. This community grew during the depression and was active until the sea lamprey and overfishing depleted the fish stocks in Lake Superior in the 1950's.

H2: Agawa (202 ha)
This zone consists of two separate areas both related to prehistoric and historic human activity.

Sinclair Cove: This area includes a significant native habitation site. The priority will be protection.

Agawa Point: This area includes landforms and features of long-standing religious significance to the native peoples of the east coast of Lake Superior, including Agawa Rock and its pictographs. A short trail to the Indian Pictograph site includes displays which convey the significance of the entire area.

H3: Agawa Meadows (38 ha)
This zone includes native habitation sites, the site of the Hudson's Bay Company's Agawa Post and part of the fishing and tourism settlement of Agawa Bay.

8.0 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

8.1 Lands and Waters

Commercial mineral exploration and extraction will not be permitted.

Utility lines may be constructed only within development zones.

Within the park, several old logging dams maintain water levels for recreational use. The Ministry of Natural Resources will investigate the existing water control structures on an individual basis and determine whether the structures require repair, replacement or removal. No new dams will be built in the park.

Aggregate (gravel) Management:
Aggregate may be available to the Ministry of Transportation Ontario or the Ministry of Natural Resources within the 180 metre Highway 17 Corridor Development Zone (D8), either side of the highway right-of-way. Gravel extraction and rehabilitation guidelines will be established to minimize disturbance within D8 while providing needed sources for Highway 17 or park road upgrading and maintenance. Refer to section 7.1 Development Zones, for a description of the Highway 17 Corridor zone.

The two Ministries will collaborate to study ways in which gravel pits designated within the park boundaries can be reduced in number and aesthetically improved where applicable. The Aggregate Resources Act (1989) requires that all abandoned gravel pits be rehabilitated. An aggregate resources plan will be developed for the park.

An Aggregate Resource Management policy for Provincial Parks is now under consideration. The proposed policy outlines a process for approving the use of aggregates in Provincial Parks. This policy may be in place before the final management plan for Lake Superior Provincial Park is approved.

Shoreline Management:
Management of the Lake Superior shoreline may be undertaken to protect natural features

and park facilities which are threatened or damaged by human use. This may include walkways to direct pedestrian traffic and stabilization of sand dunes.

Land disposition:
There are several private properties within the park boundaries which do not form part of the park. The majority of these are offshore islands in the Gargantua area. These will be acquired as funds permit and as properties become available.

8.2 Vegetation

Vegetation may be removed for development of facilities as approved by the Park Management Plan, in accordance with approved site plans. Where trees are removed for development or management purposes in natural environment, development, historical or access zones, they may be marketed if economic.

Plants from within the park may be transplanted in other locations in the park for the purposes of rehabilitation or landscaping. For example, marram grass has been replanted at Old Woman Bay to stabilize the beach sands. Plants may be transplanted to any zone where feasible and historically present. Plants may be removed for the purpose of rehabilitation of other park areas only from development, access and natural environment zones.

Non-native plant species will not be introduced, except for historically authentic species in historical zones where these will not have a detrimental impact on native plant communities elsewhere in the park. Where non-native plant species are already established in wilderness, historical or nature reserve zones, a vegetation management plan for their removal may be developed, if they conflict with the value for which those zones have been established. Missing, or underrepresented native species may be re-established if biologically feasible and acceptable, usually to rehabilitate areas suffering past or present resource or recreational use impacts.

Native forest insects and diseases in wilderness or nature reserve zones will normally be allowed to develop undisturbed. In other zones, native insects and diseases threatening the values for which these zones have been established will be controlled where feasible. This includes natural and cultural values in nature reserve and historical zones and aesthetic values in development zones. Where insects or diseases occurring within the park threaten areas outside the park, they may also be controlled where feasible. Insects and diseases not native to the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence or Boreal Forest Regions will be controlled where feasible. Where control is desirable, it will be directed as narrowly as possible to the specific insect or disease so as to have minimal effects on the park's environment. Biological control will be used wherever possible.

8.3 Wildlife and Fisheries

Missing native species may be reintroduced and existing populations replenished, if biologically feasible and acceptable.

Wildlife Management:
Woodland caribou, present in the park area until the early 1900's, have been reintroduced to selected areas within the park. Between 1984 and 1989 small herds of woodland caribou were moved to Montreal Island, Leach Island and the Gargantua area from the Slate Islands. These animals now represent the southernmost herd of woodland caribou in

Ontario. These populations are being monitored.

Wildlife populations may be controlled where essential to protect human health and safety or the health of the species in or adjacent to the park. Where control is desirable, techniques used will have minimal effects on other components of the park environment. Any hunting or trapping required for control will be carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Natural Resources. A Wildlife Management Plan was prepared for the park in 1983. The Wildlife Management Plan will be updated as necessary.

Commercial Trapping:
Following 1988 Ministry of Natural Resources policies, commercial trapping will be phased out of all areas within Provincial Parks, except by status Indians. Existing licensed trappers will be phased out by the year 2010, or when the trapper ceases to maintain the line, whichever is sooner. Traplines cannot be transferred except to status Indians. Trapping of individual nuisance animals, such as beaver, will be permitted under the supervision of the Ministry of Natural Resources, if and when required, to protect park facilities (ie. roads).

Trapper Use of Closed Access Roads:
Trappers with traplines within and east of the park are permitted to use closed access roads, such as the Sand River Road, to service their traplines for the period from two weeks before, until two weeks after the trapping season. This is consistent with Fish and Wildlife procedures for trappers using cabins on Crown land. When traplines within the park are phased out, trappers outside of the park will no longer be permitted to use closed access roads.

Fisheries Management:
Lake Superior Provincial Park is mainly a brook trout fishery. The exceptions are northern pike in the Noisy River system (Shakwa and Fenton Lakes), lake trout in several lakes (including Mijinemungshing, Gamitagama, Old Woman and Treeby Lakes) and rainbow trout which spawn in rivers flowing into Lake Superior. Chinook, coho and pink salmon also spawn in most rivers in the park.

A District Fisheries Management Plan, which includes some specific recommendations for Lake Superior Provincial Park, was approved in June, 1989. To maintain a high quality fishery in Lake Superior Provincial Park special split-size regulations have been established for Mijinemungshing and Maquon Lakes. In Maquon Lake there will be a catch limit of two brook trout, only one greater than 40 centimetres and only one less than 40 centimetres. In Mijinemungshing Lake the catch limit will be two lake trout, only one greater than 40 centimetres and only one less than 40 centimetres.

Fish Stocking:
To enhance sport fishing opportunities in the park, fish stocking programs may be undertaken. Wherever possible native brook and lake trout will be stocked. In some lakes, where native species cannot successfully compete with accidentally introduced non-native species such as yellow perch, splake may be stocked. Splake is a hybrid between brook trout and lake trout, which is able to compete with yellow perch better than brook trout. Stocking with splake may continue in lakes that already have splake populations. Rainbow trout will be managed in Lake Superior and its tributaries. Other than splake, no non-native species will be introduced into any inland waters of the park.

Commercial Fishing:
Lake Superior waters within the park are available for use by the commercial fishery.

Ontario Fishery Regulations prohibit commercial fishing within 1000 metres of river mouths along the Lake Superior shoreline. No commercial fishing or commercial bait fishing is permitted in the inland waters of Lake Superior Provincial Park.

Sport Fishing and Hunting:
Sport fishing and hunting are addressed in section 9.3 Recreation Management.

8.4 Fire

Natural fires in wilderness or nature reserve zones will normally be allowed to burn undisturbed unless they threaten human life, other zones, or lands outside the park. Natural fires threatening the values for which nature reserve zones have been established will be suppressed. Prescribed burning may be carried out in wilderness or nature reserve zones to achieve the objectives of these zones when desirable. Fires in other zones may be suppressed. A Fire Management Plan for Lake Superior Provincial Park was approved in 1989.

8.5 Cultural Resources

The park has a long history of human activity. The earliest known archaeological evidence dates back to 1100 A.D. Several archaeological sites have been studied in the park, including Agawa Bay, Sinclair Cove and Gargantua. An internationally significant pictograph site is located at Agawa Rock.

The recent history of the park area is part of a broader regional history of exploration, fur trade, logging, mining, fishing, trapping, transportation, artistic expression and tourism.

9.0 OPERATIONS POLICIES

A Park Operating Strategy will be prepared to provide park staff with the necessary information required to operate the park on a day-to-day basis. The provisions of the strategy will be consistent with the approved Ontario Provincial Parks Operating Standards and will be reviewed annually and updated as required.

9.1 Visitor Services

Visitor services programs will orient park visitors to the natural, cultural and recreational attributes of Lake Superior Provincial Park. There are five levels of visitor services in Provincial Parks. Due to the unique blend of resources and facilities, Lake Superior Provincial Park will operate at the highest level (major activity). The emphasis will be on personal contact and self-use approaches to deliver park information, resource interpretation, recreation skills and park management messages. The theme of Lake Superior Provincial Park is: "Human response to a rugged and wild shoreline and backcountry". Our relationship to the land on the eastern shore of Lake Superior is that of a participant, not an onlooker. Historically, people canoed, hunted and fished in these forests for survival; today, we hike, observe nature, fish and canoe for our own pleasure, recreation and environmental understanding.

Information:
A high quality communications program is essential for the park. To improve visitor orientation and the identity of the park, new park boundary signs and self-use information facilities will be constructed.

Information will be provided using publications, audio-visual programs, displays, information kiosks, visitor centres,

organized programs and personal contacts. Printed and visual material will be developed which will encourage visitors to make the best and fullest use of both highway corridor and backcountry recreational opportunities. Wherever possible, this material will be made available to users before they arrive at the park so that they can plan their visit. Information will also be available to advise visitors of attractions and services in the local area and other provincial parks.

Lake Superior Provincial Park publications, signs and displays are available in French and English. A designated number of staff are bilingual and some visitor services programs may be available in French.

Interpretation:
Interpretive programs and facilities will provide visitors with opportunities to learn about and experience the park's natural and cultural resources. In this context, a full range of programs will be offered which focus on the natural and cultural features, recreational opportunities and the management of natural resources within the park. Interpretation of the park may be through organized activities or self-use facilities and will be based on natural and cultural landscapes and features throughout the park. At each campground, day-use area and interior entry point, small scale exhibits and displays will be developed. Minimal facilities such as self-guiding trails may be developed wherever appropriate. Programs include recreational and educational activities such as audio visual presentations, conducted walks, recreation skills demonstrations, children's programs, campfires and special events.

Outdoor Recreation:
There will be an emphasis on programs which help visitors develop skills required to travel in the park while minimizing impact on the park's environments. With improved recreation skills, visitors may make better use of the park and will more fully enjoy themselves. Recreation skills appropriate to Lake Superior Provincial Park include hiking, camping, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, outdoor cooking and backcountry ethics.

In response to increasing demand, the park will contact interested school groups to discuss educational programs in the park.

Visitor Centre:
Preliminary work has been done to establish a major visitor centre in the park. The purpose of this facility would be to provide a focal point for the park visitor. Information, displays and staff would explain the park theme and stories. Visitors would gain an appreciation for the rugged and fragile nature of the Lake Superior shoreline and backcountry. The recreational opportunities in the park would be promoted with an emphasis on developing recreational skills and the proper use of the park resources. Coldwater River Development Zone (D3) has potential for a visitor centre. Planning for such an important facility will address it's operation and function within the park.

9.2 Research

Scientific research by qualified individuals will be encouraged in Lake Superior Provincial Park where appropriate, to contribute to the knowledge of the natural and cultural history and to natural resource management. All research programs will require the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources and must also meet all requirements under applicable federal and provincial legislation. Faunal and floral specimens, soil and geological samples and archaeological and historical artifacts may be removed by qualified researchers, or by the Ministry for research following approval.

Research activities and facilities will be subject to Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies.

9.3 Recreation Management

Day-use and camping activities which are based on interaction with the park's natural and cultural values will be encouraged in the park. Recreational activities will be of low intensity, except in development zones where they may be of moderate to high intensity.

Hiking:
Eleven trails are currently maintained. These range from short distance interpretive trails (0.4 kilometres), requiring an hour or less, to long distance trails (over 55 kilometres), requiring several days. The longer and more remote the trail, the more primitive and challenging it will be. Additional trails may be developed as demand justifies and priorities permit. Trails may be developed throughout the park and locations will be selected on the basis of landscape capability, resource sensitivity and appeal to the user. Specific trail locations will be identified over time by park staff. Proposed trails will require an inventory of values and assessment of impacts prior to development.

Development of the Coastal Trail began in 1979. The trail will eventually extend the entire length of the park's coastline (over 115 kilometres). This trail will eventually link with the Voyageur Trail, projected between Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay, part of the proposed trans-Canada National Trail.

Canoe Routes:
Seven canoe routes are currently maintained within the park boundaries. These range from 3 kilometre day-trips to 56 kilometre routes requiring several days. Although the potential for new canoe routes is minimal, additional routes will be considered based on use and suitability. Proposed routes will require an inventory of values and assessment of impacts prior to development.

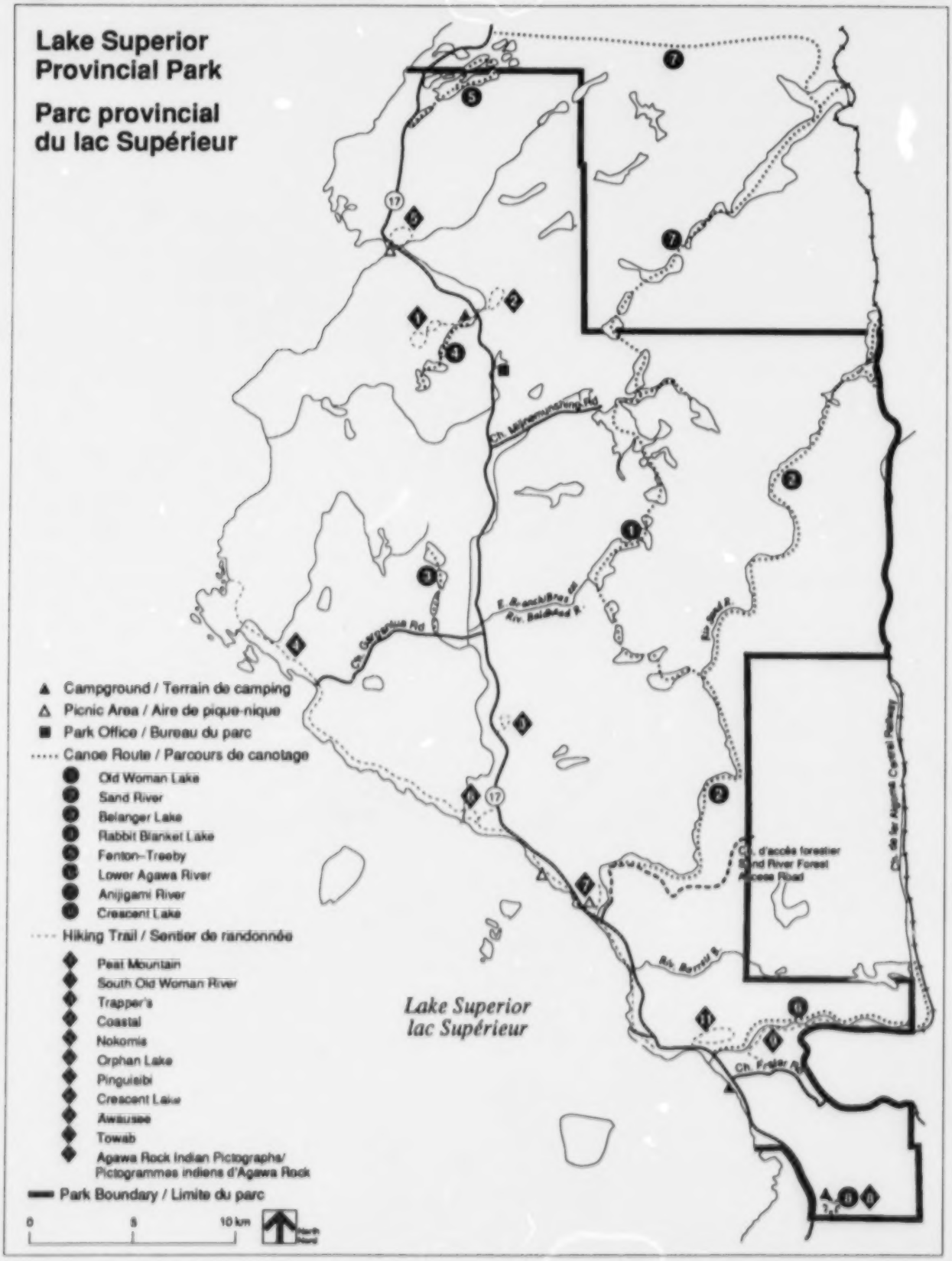
Management of Interior (Backcountry) Camping:
The emphasis on interior, or backcountry recreation in Lake Superior Provincial Park is on low intensity use. Facilities in areas receiving relatively high use, such as Mijinemungshing Lake, Sand River and the Gargantua area, will be upgraded. This may include provision of additional campsites, improved access points and signs and simple interior privies. Sites will be developed and maintained in accordance with Provincial Parks design standards.

Interior camping is limited to designated campsites within the park. Camping permits are required for all interior camping. Interior users are required to pack out all non-burnable garbage. A can and bottle ban was introduced in 1983. This ban prohibits the use of non-burnable disposable food and beverage containers in the park interior. The number of campers permitted on an interior site is limited to nine. If required in the future, quotas limiting the number of parties, in a particular area may be used at certain times of the year to prevent over-use of specific areas.

Although non-conforming, existing interior group campsites will continue to be allowed on Mijinemungshing Lake so that groups (such as Scouts, Guides, etc.) may experience backcountry camping.

Off-Season Use:
Current operating standards provide for Lake Superior Provincial Park to be open from the first Friday in May until the last Sunday in October. The park is open to day-use recreation year-round. During the off-season campgrounds are closed and gated. No

Figure 2 : Recreation / Loisirs



services are available. Although no backcountry winter camping facilities will be offered, people wishing to camp at this time of year must do so at their own risk. Rules and regulations, such as the can and bottle ban and live bait-fish ban, remain in effect during the off-season.

Cross-country Skiing and Snowshoeing:
In general, hiking trails will be available for non-mechanized winter use. Past demand for groomed ski trails has not justified the maintenance of such facilities. If and when justified by need, trails may be groomed in development, access and natural environment zones.

A local club has expressed an interest in grooming cross-country ski trails in the park. The Park Superintendent may designate such an area on an existing park road in agreement with the club that they assume public liability, maintenance, signs and all associated costs. The designation of a suitable area would consider the park development guidelines. Trails could be groomed in development, access and natural environment zones. The use of motorized snow vehicles would be permitted for trail grooming only.

Motorized Snow Vehicles:
Public use of motorized snow vehicles is permitted on Frater Road to allow access to Frater Station on the Algoma Central Railway. Motorized snow vehicles may travel only along the cleared right-of-way portion of Frater Road and only when the road surface is impassable to motor vehicles (ie. snow covered and not plowed). Motorized snow vehicles may be permitted for grooming cross-country ski trails if designated by the Park Superintendent.

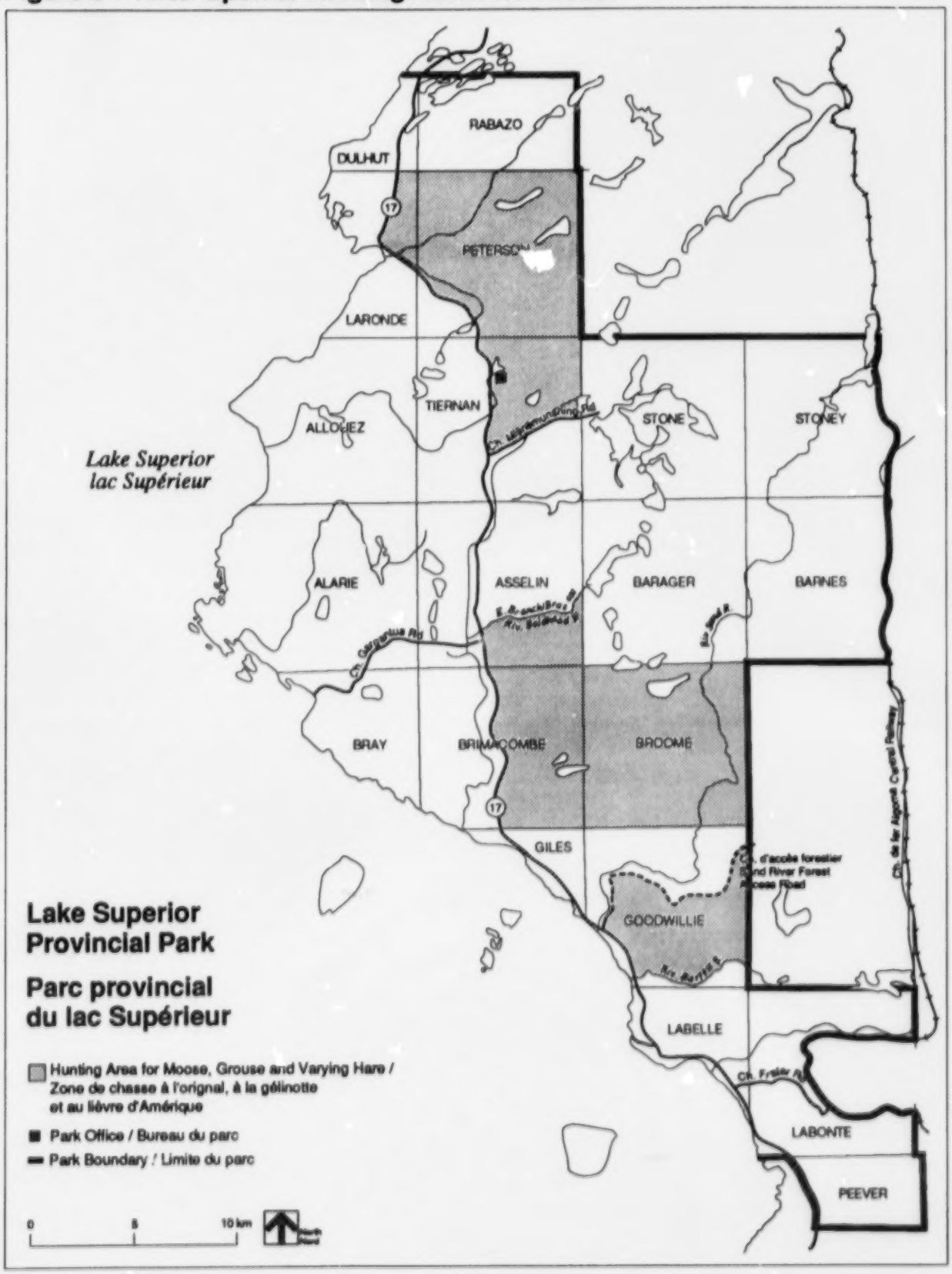
Use of Mountain Bicycles:
Currently bicycling is limited to roads designated for public use of motor vehicles. If the need arises and funds are available, the Park Superintendent may designate and develop existing roads or trails suitable for mountain bicycling. Such a designation would have to consider park zoning and the approved activities in the zones as outlined in the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies (refer to Table 1, page 28). In addition this type of proposal would require an assessment of possible impacts to other values prior to development (ie. conflicts with other users, impacts on fisheries, etc.)

Horseback Riding:
Presently horseback riding is not permitted in Lake Superior Provincial Park. Trail development would be required to allow for this type of activity. The current interest in horseback riding has been insufficient to justify development of suitable trails within the park. There are opportunities for this type of recreation on Crown lands in the area. Any future proposal for horseback riding trails would have to consider possible conflicts with park wildlife or other park users as well as environmental concerns such as soil compaction and erosion.

Sport Fishing:
Sport fishing is one of the favoured activities in the park. Use of live bait fish is not permitted, except in Lake Superior. Certain water bodies may be closed to fishing temporarily or permanently for fisheries research or management purposes. Special daily catch limits, size limits and seasons are discussed in the District Fisheries Management Plan. Fish stocking and special regulations are discussed in section 8.3 Wildlife and Fisheries.

Hunting:
In Lake Superior Provincial Park hunting is permitted for moose, grouse and varying hare, in a designated area of the park east of

Figure 3 : Area Open to Hunting / Zone de chasse



Highway 17. In keeping with Ontario Provincial Parks Policies, hunting is not permitted in wilderness or nature reserve zones. Wherever possible topographic features are used to delineate the hunting area, where this is not possible, township boundaries are used. The hunting area, as outlined in Figure 3, represents approximately 20% of the total park land base. Certain portions of the hunting area may be closed to hunting temporarily or permanently for wildlife research or management purposes. Current Ministry of Natural Resources hunting regulations will apply.

An average of 20 - 25 moose per year have been harvested from the park over the past decade. These figures reflect the former hunting area. The new hunting area is approximately 43% of the former area.

Motorboats:
Public use of motorboats is not permitted within the park, except on Sand Lake where motors will be restricted to 7.5 kW (10 horsepower), or less and on Lake Superior where there are no restrictions.

Motor Vehicles:
Public use of motor vehicles (as defined in the Highway Traffic Act) will be limited to designated roads within development and access zones.

All-terrain Vehicles:
All-terrain vehicles, as defined under the Off-road Vehicle Act, are not permitted to be operated for public use within the park.

Private Aircraft:
Except under emergency circumstances private aircraft will not be permitted to land in the park.

9.4 Tourism Services

In general, commercial services are provided by the private sector, outside of the park boundaries, or in the case of the Agawa Bay Service Centre, on private lands within the park. Wawa and Montreal River Harbour are the main centres for the concentration of these services.

In Phase II of the Plan Review, it was proposed that commercial accommodations, including fixed-roof and simple interior hut facilities be permitted in the park. Although such developments are not being considered for Lake Superior Provincial Park at this time, the Ministry of Natural Resources may continue to explore the feasibility of alternative accommodations within the park in response to changing visitor needs. Any such proposed developments will require an amendment to the Park Management Plan (refer to section 11.3 Plan Amendment).

9.5 Marketing

Park information and Highway 17 Park Identification:
Park information services will be upgraded by improving identification of park boundaries and development of self-use information facilities at the north and south park boundaries. In addition, signs identifying park facilities and attractions will continually be reviewed and improved where necessary. Additional publications interpreting park attractions, such as a Coastal Trail guide and mammal checklist may be developed.

9.6 Co-operating Association

The Ministry is currently working towards establishing a co-operating association to supplement the interpretive and educational

programs in the park. Examples include the provision of publications, displays and trail enhancement projects.

9.7 Existing Buildings

There a number of old buildings in the park which are in danger of becoming a safety hazard to visitors. These include Agawa Lodge, Old Woman Lake Lodge and some small cabins built by trappers, fishermen and a snowshoe club. These buildings have deteriorated and in consideration of the present condition of these buildings and their location in the park, they are unsuitable for park activities. The Ministry will evaluate the historic significance of the existing buildings in the park to determine if it is feasible to repair them or if they should be removed before they become a safety hazard.

10.0 DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

10.1 Campgrounds

Three car camping areas are maintained in the park. Crescent Lake will be converted to a group camping area. Family camping may be permitted at Crescent Lake at group camping rates, as available. Agawa Bay, located in the south end of the park, and Rabbit Blanket Lake, in the north, are regular car campgrounds consisting of pull-through trailer sites and tent sites. Comfort stations, including showers, flush toilets and laundry facilities are available at Agawa Bay and Rabbit Blanket Lake. Electrical sites may be developed at Agawa Bay and Rabbit Blanket Lake Campgrounds if required. Additional water systems and washroom facilities may be developed at all three campgrounds. Visitor services facilities, such as outdoor theatres may be improved or replaced. If required in the future, additional campsites may be developed, if use justifies and funds permit. No new campgrounds will be developed.

10.2 Barrier-free Access

Public buildings within the park have been upgraded to provide visitors with barrier-free access. In addition some facilities, such as picnic sites, hiking trails, viewing areas and fishing platforms may be upgraded to barrier-free access standards.

10.3 Roads

Six access roads are open to public vehicles: Mijinemungshing Road, Gargantua Road, part of Gamitagama Road, the portion of Sand River Road to the canoe route take-out point, Pictographs Road and Frater Road. To protect road conditions these roads may be closed at certain times of the year (ie. spring break-up).

Frater Road:
As a public road, Frater Road may be used by trappers and timber companies to access areas east of the park boundary. Timber cut outside of the park may be hauled through the park only after October 15 and before May 1. Maintenance and upgrading of the Frater Road to meet standards for hauling timber will be the responsibility of the timber companies. Aggregate required by timber companies to upgrade the road for hauling must be obtained from aggregate sources outside of the park.

Sand River Road:
The Sand River Road will continue to be used primarily as a forest access road. The road was constructed to serve as an internal haul road and to provide access to timber limits east of the park. Timber companies were provided with alternate sources of supply on public lands outside of the park to compensate for allocations lost within the park as approved in

the 1979 Master Plan. The Sand River Road will continue to be used as a forest access road by timber companies with allocations east of the park. Workers, vehicles and equipment may use the Sand River Road year-round. Timber may be hauled on the Sand River Road only after October 15 and before May 1.

It will be the responsibility of the timber companies to erect and maintain gates at both ends of the road to prohibit unauthorized vehicle access. Maintenance and rehabilitation of the Sand River Road between the gates will also be the responsibility of the timber companies.

The Sand River Road Access Zone will have a maximum width of 90 metres (measured as 45 metres either side from the centre of the road) to provide aggregate for road maintenance. Road improvements and locations of borrow pits will be subject to approval by the Ministry in accordance with the Aggregate Resources Act (refer to section 8.1 Aggregate Resources).

Trappers accessing areas east of the park will also be allowed to use the Sand River Road until such time as trapping within the park is phased out (refer to Commercial Trapping, section 8.3 Wildlife and Fisheries).

Additional access via the Sand River Road, beyond the gate, will be permitted only for emergency situations for train derailments, search and rescue, fires, major power failures on the Great Lakes power line and life threatening situations.

With the exception of the Sand River Road, all other forest access roads and water crossings will be reviewed and a plan will be prepared to identify whether these facilities should be removed, rehabilitated for other uses or allowed to return to a natural state. In the interim, these roads will be monitored and remedial action will be taken to alleviate environmental impacts (eg. erosion control to maintain fisheries habitat). No additional forest access roads will be built.

The Frater Road and the Sand River Forest Access Road and will be the only roads, besides Highway 17, to cross the park boundary. No additional roads will be built across the park boundary.

10.4 Day Use Areas

There are three day-use areas adjacent to Highway 17, Old Woman Bay, Katherine Cove and Sand River. All have picnic facilities and provide access to water. Old Woman Bay and Katherine Cove provide access to Lake Superior beaches.

10.5 Small Craft Access to Lake Superior

Sinclair Cove boat launching facility is currently under the jurisdiction of the Canada Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Oceans. The Department of the Environment has upgraded this facility, including the removal of the old docks and repair of the boat launching ramp. The Ministry of Natural Resources will negotiate with the Federal Government to have this area turned over to the park. Sinclair Cove is used by the commercial fishery as a small craft harbour for bringing in and out small boats, and servicing larger boats. No additional support facilities will be developed.

No additional launching facilities will be developed at this time. Such development is limited by the lack of natural, protected harbours within the park. Sinclair Cove, Gargantua Harbour and Brulé Harbour are the only significant protected harbours along the park's coast. The extensive development

required to provide suitable boat launching facilities would have a detrimental impact on the natural features at Brulé Harbour and the historic and recreational values at Gargantua Harbour.

10.6 Scenic Lookout

The scenic lookout at Agawa Bay is partially within the highway-right-of-way, under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation Ontario. Information and displays regarding the park may be provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

11.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

11.1 Implementation Priorities

The following development and management projects will be priority items during the life of this management plan and will be completed as funds permit.

Resource Protection:
- Extend park boundary to include the northwest portion of Peever Township
- Acquire private holdings within the park on a willing seller basis and as funds are available
- Develop an aggregate resources plan for the park
- Rehabilitate abandoned gravel pits
- Conduct additional research on earth and life science features and cultural values within the park

Upgraded Facilities:
- Upgrade interior facilities
- Upgrade the aesthetics of grounds at Red Rock Lake Park Office and Agawa Bay Work Centre
- Pave internal roads in campgrounds and day-use areas
- Pave road and upgrade parking lots at Sinclair Cove and Agawa Rock Indian Pictographs
- Relocate group camping to Crescent Lake Campground
- Upgrade water system and sanitation facilities at Crescent Lake Campground
- Upgrade or replace staffhouse facilities at Agawa Bay Work Centre
- Expand the parking area at the end of Gargantua Road
- Upgrade the dock at Mijinemungshing Lake
- Replace display panels along Agawa Rock Indian Pictographs trail
- Replace north and south park boundary signs

New Facilities:
- Complete the Coastal Trail
- Develop additional hiking trails and canoe routes as required
- Develop small-scale interpretive facilities at campgrounds, day-use areas and interior access points
- Develop a major park visitor centre
- Develop self-use information facilities at the north and south park boundaries
- Investigate feasibility of mountain bicycle trails
- Establish park co-operating association
- Develop electrical sites, Agawa Bay and Rabbit Blanket Lake Campgrounds
- Further investigate fixed-roof accommodations
- Provide barrier-free access to park buildings and selected facilities, such as trails and fishing platforms
- Develop additional campsites at Agawa Bay Campground and provide water, comfort stations and electrical sites
- Investigate feasibility of establishing a viewing platform at Agawa Rock Indian Pictographs

11.2 Plan Review

Upon approval of the Lake Superior Provincial Park Management Plan, other management plans and documents which affect the park will be amended to reflect the policies in the Park Management Plan. Other resource management plans must complement the overall objectives and policies in the Park Management Plan. Where discrepancies occur, the Park Management Plan will take precedence.

To ensure that park management plans keep pace with changing needs, plan reviews are undertaken every 10 years, or as the need arises. Additional research may be conducted on natural and cultural resources and park users as funds and priorities permit.

A plan review will result in a re-written management plan where required. All management plan reviews are approved by the Regional Director.

11.3 Plan Amendment

During the term of any Park Management Plan, circumstances may require the plan to be amended. Amendments to the approved Park Management Plan permit changes which do not alter the overall intent of the plan. These include changes which are consistent with the park's classification, zoning, goal and objectives but differ from the park's management policy statements, affect specific park targets or are likely to result in significant public reaction.

If the Ministry of Natural Resources staff or the public wishes to seek an amendment to the Park Management Plan, an explanation of the requirements for, and nature of, the proposed amendment must initially be submitted to the Regional Park Operations Manager, who determines whether the proposed amendment should proceed. If the Regional Park Operations Manager's decision is favourable, the planning, review and approval requirements for the amendment will depend on whether the proposed amendment is considered to be major or minor.

Minor Amendment:
A minor amendment would involve changes to development or management policies that are housekeeping in nature. Examples would include the addition of a new nature reserve zone or historical zone based on new information; a change in emphasis in the visitor services program; changes to development concepts; etc.

Minor amendments do not require public consultation, but must be kept on file in the Park Office as a matter of record. Minor amendments will be brought forward for public information during a future plan review. Minor amendments are reviewed by the Regional Director and approved by the Regional Park Operations Manager.

Major Amendment:
A major amendment is characterized as a proposed change that would have a potentially significant impact on the environment; involves a contentious issue; affects or conflicts with park users; or, is likely to result in significant public reaction locally, regionally or provincially. Examples would include a major tourist development proposal, changes to the hunting area or alteration of resource management objectives.

A major amendment requires public consultation and will result in an addendum to the original plan consisting of the revised policies. Major amendments are approved by the Regional Director.

Table 1: Permitted Uses in Park Zones

Uses	Zones					
	Development	Access	Wilderness	Nature Reserve	Natural Environment	Historical
Angling	●	●	●	●	●	●
Boating (powered)	○	○			○	○*
Campgrounds						
car	●	○				
boat-in or walk-in	●	○			○	○
group	●	○				
backcountry			●	○	●	○
Canoeing / Kayaking	●	●	●	○	●	●
Cycling	○	●			○	○
Hiking	●	●	●	●	●	●
Horseback riding trails	○	○			○	○
Hunting		○			○	○
Orienteering	●	●	●	○	●	○
Outfitting Services	○	○				
Picnic Grounds	●	●				○
Playing fields, open spaces	○					
Playgrounds	○					
Recreation Programs	○					○*
Resorts	○					○*
Restaurants and food services	●					
Sailing	●	●	○	○	●	○
Scuba and skin diving	●	●	●	●	●	○
Skiing - Cross Country	●	●	●	○	●	●
Snowmobiling	○	○			○	
Snowshoeing	●	●	●	●	●	●

● normally permitted in this zone
○ may be permitted in this zone
* may be permitted if authentic to this historical zone

Table 2: Summary of Zoning
Lake Superior Provincial Park

Development Zones		Hectares
D1	Old Woman Bay	34
D2	Rabbit Blanket Lake	181
D3	Coldwater River	20
D4	Katherine Cove	5
D5	Sand River	27
D6	North Agawa Bay	60
D7	Agawa Bay	65
D8	Highway 17 Corridor	2,524
D9	Crescent Lake	142
Total		3,058

Access Zones		Hectares
A1	Lake Superior Waters	14,562
A2	Sand Lake	321
A3	Mijinemungshing Road	22
A4	Gamitagama Road	9
A5	Gargantua Road	42
A6	Sand River Road	153
A7	Sinclair Cove	7
A8	Frater Road	22
Total		15,138

Wilderness Zones		Hectares
W1	Coastal	12,576
W2	Interior	11,323
Total		23,899

Nature Reserve Zones		Hectares
NR1	Treeby Lake	1,571
NR2	Brulé Harbour	1,247
NR3	Cap Chaillon	1,834
NR4	Upper Red Rock River	516
NR5	Upper Buckshot Creek	559
NR6	Rhyolite	302
NR7	Orphan Lake	628
NR8	Valentine Lake	273
NR9	Tiernan	593
NR10	Anjigami River	215
NR11	Mirimoki Lake	259
NR12	Stoney	417
NR13	Aspen	448
NR14	Baillargeon Lake	369
NR15	Black Lake	226
NR16	Barager	288
NR17	Upper Sand River	718
NR18	O'Connor	1,679
NR19	Lower Sand River	1,203
NR20	Sand Dunes	31
NR21	Agawa Valley	2,538
Total		15,914

Natural Environment Zones		Hectares
NE1	Brulé Hill	1,344
NE2	Old Woman River	18,288
NE3	Gargantua	19,424
NE4	Sand River Valley	51,196
NE5	Robertson Cove	148
NE6	Barrett River	249
NE7	Lost Lake	4,550
NE8	West Bay	29
NE9	Leach Island	550
NE10	Lizard Islands	139
NE11	Montreal Island	773
Total		96,690

Historical Zones		Hectares
H1	Cape Gargantua	720
H2	Agawa	202
H3	Agawa Meadows	38
Total		960

Summary of Zoning	Hectares
Development Zones	3,058
Access Zones	15,138
Wilderness Zones	23,899
Nature Reserve Zones	15,914
Natural Environment Zones	96,690
Historical Zones	960
Total Park Area	**155,659**

Tableau 1 : Activités permises dans les zones du parc

Activités	Zones					
	Zone d'aménagement	Zone d'accès	Zone sauvage	Réserve naturelle	Zone naturelle	Zone historique
Pêche à la ligne	●	●	●	●	●	●
Navigation à moteur	○	○			○	○*
Camping						
accessible par la route	●	○				
accessible à pied ou par bateau	●	○			○	○
de groupe	●	○				
sauvage			●	○	●	○
Canotage / kayak	●	●	●	○	●	●
Cyclisme	○	●			○	○
Randonnée pédestre	●	●	●	●	●	●
Équitation	○	○			○	○
Chasse		○			○	○
Course d'orientation	●	●	●	○	●	○
Services de pourvoirie	○	○				
Aires de pique-nique	●	●				○
Aires de jeux, champs	○					
Terrain de jeux	○					
Programmes récréatifs	○					○*
Lieux de villégiature	○					○*
Restaurants et services d'alimentation	●					
Voile	●	●	○	○	●	○
Plongée sous-marine et apnée	●	●	●	●	●	○
Ski de fond	●	●	●	○	●	●
Motoneige	○	○			○	
Raquettes	●	●	●	●	●	●

● normalement permise dans ce type de zone
○ peut être permise dans ce type de zone
* peut être permise, pourvu qu'elle respecte le caractère historique de la zone

Tableau 2 : Sommaire du zonage
Parc provincial du lac Supérieur

Zones d'aménagement		Superficie (ha)
D1	Baie Old Woman	34
D2	Lac Rabbit Blanket	181
D3	Rivière Coldwater	20
D4	Anse Katherine	5
D5	Rivière Sand	27
D6	Baie North Agawa	60
D7	Baie Agawa	65
D8	Corridor de la route 17	2 524
D9	Lac Crescent	142
Total		3 058

Zones d'accès		Superficie (ha)
A1	Eaux du lac Supérieur	14 562
A2	Lac Sand	321
A3	Chemin Mijinemungshing	22
A4	Chemin Gamitagama	9
A5	Chemin Gargantua	42
A6	Chemin Sand River	153
A7	Anse Sinclair	7
A8	Chemin Frater	22
Total		15 138

Zones sauvages		Superficie (ha)
W1	Zone riveraine	12 576
W2	Arrière-pays	11 323
Total		23 899

Réserves naturelles		Superficie (ha)
NR1	Lac Treeby	1 571
NR2	Port Brulé	1 247
NR3	Cap Chaillon	1 834
NR4	Rivière Upper Red Rock	516
NR5	Ruisseau Upper Buckshot	559
NR6	Rhyolite	302
NR7	Lac Orphan	628
NR8	Lac Valentine	273
NR9	Tiernan	593
NR10	Rivière Anjigami	215
NR11	Lac Mirimoki	259
NR12	Stoney	417
NR13	Aspen	448
NR14	Lac Baillargeon	369
NR15	Lac Black	226
NR16	Barager	288
NR17	Rivière Upper Sand	718
NR18	O'Connor	1 679
NR19	Rivière Lower Sand	1 203
NR20	Dunes de sable	31
NR21	Vallée Agawa	2 538
Total		15 914

Zones naturelles		Superficie (ha)
NE1	Colline Brulé	1 344
NE2	Rivière Old Woman	18 288
NE3	Gargantua	19 424
NE4	Vallée Sand River	51 196
NE5	Anse Robertson	148
NE6	Rivière Barrett	249
NE7	Lac Lost	4 550
NE8	Baie West	29
NE9	Île Leach	550
NE10	Îles Lizard	139
NE11	Île Montreal	773
Total		96 690

Zones historiques		Superficie (ha)
H1	Cap Gargantua	720
H2	Agawa	202
H3	Prés Agawa	38
Total		960

Sommaire du zonage	Superficie (ha)
Zones d'aménagement	3 058
Zones d'accès	15 138
Zones sauvages	23 899
Réserves naturelles	15 914
Zones naturelles	96 690
Zones historiques	960
Superficie totale du parc	**155 659**

Appendix 2: Summary of Public Consultation

A total of 519 comments were received during Phase II of the Master Plan Review, "Issues and Policy Options". Following is a summary of the comments. The options shown in **bold** are the preferred options, as presented in the Phase II tabloid. For more detail on the options presented refer to the second tabloid "Phase II: Issues and Policy Options" available from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Box 1160, Wawa, Ontario P0S 1K0.

SMALL CRAFT ACCESS TO LAKE SUPERIOR

The boat launch facility at Sinclair Cove has been damaged by storms and high water levels. Development of additional boat launching facilities is limited by the lack of natural, protected harbours. Conditions on Lake Superior such as ice, storms and fluctuating water levels make it impossible to maintain launch facilities in unprotected areas.

- 52 favour **option 1: upgrade and maintain facilities at Sinclair Cove; no other facilities developed**
- 1 favour option 2: in addition to maintaining Sinclair Cove, develop a new facility including an access road, a full ramp and parking for vehicles and trailers; Gargantua and Brulé Harbours would be considered
- 11 other comments

USE OF THE SAND RIVER FOREST ACCESS ROAD

The purpose of the Sand River Road, as approved in the 1979 Master Plan is to provide access for forest workers, vehicles and equipment to timber allocations east of the park. Since 1984 trappers accessing areas east of the park have also been permitted to use the Sand River Road.

- 6 favour option 1: limited access for timber management workers, vehicles and equipment plus emergency access for train derailments, fire, major power failures and life-threatening situations
- 28 favour **option 2: as in option 1; plus trappers accessing areas east of the park**
- 5 favour option 3: all commercial uses permitted access
- 4 favour option 4: no through access on the Sand River Road for any purpose
- 18 favour option 5: close the Sand River road
- 9 other comments

CONSTRUCTION OF FOREST ACCESS ROADS

A logging company has expressed an interest in constructing temporary winter access roads across the eastern and northern park boundaries to reach their approved cutting areas within the park.

- 8 favour option 1: permit construction of winter roads across the eastern and northern park boundaries

- 14 favour option 2: no additional roads to be constructed across the park boundary

- 37 favour **option 3: as in option 2; plus establish a 0.5 kilometre buffer within the park boundary in which there would be no roads and no logging**

INTERIOR FACILITIES

An interior user survey was conducted in 1988.

- 5 favour option 1: maintain the existing level of interior facilities

- 40 favour **option 2: maintain current facilities and upgrade high use areas**

- 17 other comments

CANOE ROUTES

The 1979 Master Plan identifies only five canoe routes. Currently seven canoe routes are being maintained.

- 5 favour option 1: maintain current seven canoe routes only

- 48 favour **option 2: allow more flexibility for canoe routes to be developed and maintained as justified**

- 5 other comments

COMMERCIAL TRAPPING

New Ontario Provincial Parks Policies will phase trapping out of all areas within Provincial Parks by 2010, except by licensed status Indians. Existing traplines will be phased out through attrition by 2010, or when the trapper ceases to maintain the line, whichever is sooner.

- 14 favour option 1: acquire traplines through attrition, no later than 2010

- 31 favour **option 2 -as in option 1; plus allow trapping of nuisance animals, if required**

- 140 other comments (124 of "other comments" oppose the phase out and recommend that the new policy be reversed; change of Provincial Policy is beyond the mandate of the Park Plan Review)

TRAPPER USE OF CLOSED ACCESS ROADS

Trappers within the park have the right of access to their traplines. They are permitted to use trucks, all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles to service their traplines. Since 1984 trappers with traplines beyond the park boundary have also been permitted to use closed access roads for the purpose of accessing their traplines. In recent years there have been requests for access beyond the trapping season. When traplines are phased out of the park, by or before 2010, trappers outside of the park will no longer be permitted access.

- 11 favour option 1: access permitted for trappers within the park only, from two weeks before until two weeks after the trapping season

- 0 favour option 2: as in option 1; access for an extended period

- 20 favour **option 3 : access permitted for trappers within and beyond the park, from two weeks before until two weeks after the trapping season**

- 2 favour option 4: as in option 3; access for an extended period

- 7 other comments

FISH STOCKING

Lake Superior Provincial Park is mainly brook trout habitat, with lake trout occurring in some lakes. Pike and walleye are found in a few lakes. Splake, a non-reproducing hybrid, has been successfully stocked in lakes where the native fish communities have been affected by environmental changes or by the accidental introduction of non-indigenous species, such as yellow perch.

- 12 favour option 1: stock only native species

- 2 favour option 2: stock only native species in interior lakes; allow stocking of splake in highway corridor lakes where native species cannot successfully compete with inadvertently introduced species, such as yellow perch

- 34 favour **option 3: stock splake in highway corridor and interior lakes, only in lakes where native species cannot compete with introduced species**

- 2 other comments

NEW PROVINCIAL PARK POLICY ON HUNTING

New Ontario Provincial Parks policy prohibits hunting in wilderness and nature reserve zones in all Provincial Parks.

- 2 favour option 1: hunting area restricted to areas within the townships: LaRonde, Peterson, Tiernan (north of Mijinemungshing Road), Asselin (south of East Branch, Baldhead River), Brimacombe and Broome

- 14 favour **option 2: as in option 1; plus the addition of the portion of Goodwillie township south and east of the Sand River Road to the north side of Barrett River**

- 53 favour option 3: eliminate all hunting in the park

- 15 other comments (13 of these favour hunting in the park)

DECLINE IN CAR CAMPING

Campground use has declined in all three campgrounds in Lake Superior Provincial Park. Factors affecting campsite use include lack of modern facilities, shortened operating seasons and changing accommodation preferences by the travelling public.

- 10 favour option 1: continue to operate three campgrounds and upgrade facilities

- 30 favour **option 2: convert Crescent Lake Campground to group camping area and upgrade facilities in all three camping areas**

- 0 favour option 3: close Crescent Lake Campground and determine potential sites for a third campground
- 1 favour option 4: close Crescent Lake Campground
- 48 other comments (a large number of comments addressed specific facilities, such as electrical sites, and therefore did not fit within the options presented)

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In recent years, changes in population demographics, such as an aging population, have resulted in a demand for greater diversity in recreational services and facilities. In 1985 a consulting firm investigated the feasibility of alternate accommodation facilities in Lake Superior Provincial Park.

- 51 favour option 1: no commercial tourism development in the park
- 9 favour option 2: simple commercial hut-to-hut facilities in the park interior
- 5 favour option 3: commercial fixed-roof accommodation
- 14 favour **option 4: combination of option 2 and 3**
- 16 other comments

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

There are several lodges and small cabins which relate to the history of the park. The largest of these is the Agawa Lodge. Many of these buildings have deteriorated over the years.

- 29 favour **option 1: evaluate the historic significance of the existing buildings in the park; determine whether the buildings should be restored or removed**
- 1 favour option 2: leave historic buildings as they are; remove buildings when they become a safety hazard
- 2 favour option 3: remove buildings
- 13 other comments (9 of these favour restoration)

PARK INFORMATION AND HIGHWAY 17 PARK IDENTIFICATION

There is a recognized need for improved park identification along the Highway 17 corridor. There is also a need for better access to information regarding park facilities, attractions, resources and regulations.

- 5 favour option 1: improve park information and communications
- 31 favour **option 2: as option 1; plus pursue a "Friends of the Park" co-operating association to assist in the provision of publications, displays etc.**
- 10 other comments

OFF-SEASON OVERNIGHT USE

Lake Superior Provincial Park is open to day-use recreation year-round. The park is officially closed to overnight use during the off-season (end of October through the first week of May).

- 0 favour option 1: restrict overnight use to the official open season

- 27 favour **option 2: car campgrounds closed and gated; interior camping available with normal interior fees**
- 12 favour option 3: park facilities provided only during the open season; off-season use at user's own risk, no fees collected
- 4 other comments

MOTORIZED SNOW VEHICLES

The use of motorized snow vehicles is prohibited in Provincial Parks, except in areas designated for that purpose. People have been using snowmobiles on the Frater Road to access their camps outside of the park.

- 17 favour option 1: prohibit use of motorized snow vehicles on Frater Road
- 36 favour **option 2: designate Frater Road as the only area where use of motorized vehicles is allowed by permit**
- 2 other comments

PARK ZONING

Recreation-utilization zones, in which commercial timber harvesting will be permitted as well as low-intensity recreational activities will account for 50 per cent of the park area. The remainder of the park, in which there will be no timber harvesting, are zoned as Wilderness (14%), Nature Reserve (9%), Historical (1%), Natural Environment (11%), Access (12%) and Development (3%). The 1988 Life Science Survey recommended some zone boundary adjustments.

- 1 favour option 1: no zone changes
- 4 favour option 2: minor zone changes as outlined in the Phase II plan review tabloid
- 26 favour **option 3: as in option 2; plus establish a 0.5 kilometre buffer within the park boundary in which there would be no roads and no logging**
- 22 other comments (16 favour a reduction or phase out of recreation-utilization zones; 2 favour a reduction in wilderness, nature reserve and natural environment zones)

TIMBER MANAGEMENT IN THE PARK

Timber Management in the recreation-utilization zones of Lake Superior Provincial Park was approved in the 1979 Master Plan. A review of timber management in the park was completed in July, 1989. A summary of the findings of the review were included in the Phase II Master Plan Review tabloid. (There was no preferred option presented during Phase II).

- 233 favour option 1: status quo continuation of timber management in the park
- 63 favour option 2: cease or phase out timber operations
- 22 favour option 3: continue timber management at a level to which good silvicultural practice is possible
- 5 other comments

Appendix 3: References

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1989
Lake Superior Provincial Park Fire Management Plan
OMNR, Wawa

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1979
Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan
OMNR, Wawa

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1983
Lake Superior Provincial Park Wildlife Management Plan
OMNR, Wawa

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1978
Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies
OMNR, Toronto

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. June 1988
Phase I: Background Information and Issues
OMNR, Wawa

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. August 1989
Phase II: Issues and Policy Options
OMNR, Wawa

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. July 1989
Review of Timber Management in Lake Superior Provincial Park
OMNR, Wawa

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1989
Wawa District Fisheries Management Plan: 1989 - 2000
OMNR, Wawa

White, D. J. 1988
A Life Science Survey of Lake Superior Provincial Park
OMNR, Sudbury

Comment Return Sheet

Lake Superior Provincial Park
Preliminary Management Plan

You are invited to comment on the policies presented in this Preliminary Management Plan. Your comments and suggestions, will be considered in the development of Phase IV, the approved Management Plan. This document is scheduled for release in January, 1993.

Please use this form for your comments, suggestions or questions concerning this phase of the Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan review. Additional paper can be attached if necessary.

Please direct all questions and comments to:

Gary Babcock, Planning Team Chairman
Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan Review
P.O. Box 1160
Wawa, Ontario, P0S 1K0
(705) 856-2284
(705) 856-1333 FAX

NAME _	PLEASE:
ADDRESS _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____correct my address
CITY/TOWN _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____add me to your list
PROV./STATE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____remove me from your list
POSTAL CODE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____send me the Phase I tabloid
AFFILIATION _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____send me the Phase II tabloid

* be sure to legibly print your name and address and sign your name in the space provided

* your comments will be a matter of public record, unless privacy is requested

COMMENT DEADLINE . . . . September 30, 1992

(over)

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: DATE:

Feuille de commentaires

Parc provincial du lac Supérieur
Plan de gestion préliminaire

Vous êtes invité(e) à donner vos commentaires sur les politiques présentées dans le présent plan de gestion préliminaire. Vos commentaires et vos suggestions seront pris en considération dans le cadre de l'élaboration du plan de gestion approuvé (étape IV). La parution du plan approuvé est prévue pour janvier 1993.

Veuillez utiliser cette feuille pour inscrire vos commentaires, vos suggestions et vos questions concernant la présente étape de l'étude du plan de gestion du parc provincial du lac Supérieur. Vous pouvez joindre d'autres feuilles si nécessaire.

Veuillez faire parvenir vos questions et commentaires à :

Gary Babcock, président de l'équipe de planification
Étude du plan directeur du parc provincial du lac Supérieur
C.P. 1160, Wawa (Ontario) P0S 1K0
Téléphone : (705) 856-2284; Télécopieur : (705) 856-1333

	VEUILLEZ :
NOM _	____corriger mon adresse
ADRESSE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____ajouter mon nom à la liste
VILLE/VILLAGE _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____enlever mon nom de la liste
PROVINCE/ÉTAT _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____me faire parvenir le tabloïde de
CODE POSTAL _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	l'étape I (en anglais seulement)
AFFILIATION _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	____me faire parvenir le tabloïde de
	l'étape II (en anglais seulement)

* Veuillez inscrire vos nom et adresse en lettres moulées et apposer votre signature à l'endroit prévu à cet effet.

* Veuillez prendre note que vos commentaires seront versés aux dossiers publics à moins d'indication contraire.

DATE LIMITE DE RÉCEPTION DES COMMENTAIRES : LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1992

(verso)

SIGNATURE : _____ DATE : _____

SIGNATURE :

DATE :

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